■ BACK PAGE

Children's competition – If I were Chancellor...

"I would make sweetshop owners put their prices down," said twelve year-old Sigrun from Würzburg, when asked what she would do if she became Chancellor of the Federal Republic. She was one of many asked to imagine they were the leading man, or woman, in this country.

Children taking part in the "If I were the Chancellor" competition thought out a number of other wonderful things they would do if they had governmental power. The competition was organised by the Munich Children's Book Publishing House.

"I'd get up late every morning and drink a cup of strong coffee, get some books and read for a few hours," was one child's idea of how he would spend his term of office.

Nine year-old Marianne said: "In the afternoon I would go swimming or take a walk and occasionally I'd do some work in the Bundestag."

It is a good thing that this nine year-old knows there is Bundestag even though she does seem to think it is some kind of school, which it would be rather fun to skip every now and then!

Swimming-pools, a red sports car and a strong bodyguard are part of the childrens' fantasy about life as Chancellor. Largely the ideas form a list rather like that the children would give to Santa Claus; it is a programme of entertainments and amusements.

Children view the Chancellor as a kind of Fairytale King, who is a good king, but also knows how to enjoy the good things of life. He lords it over his subjects and eats his food from a golden platter.

Many children are purely selfish about how they would use their newly-won power, while others are keen to use it for the benefit of others in their age-group.

Sweet prices should be brought tumbling down, as we have heard, and playtime at schools should be extended to one hour. Children should have more chance to talk to each other in schools and they would be allowed to choose their own homework. These are demands that should provide food for thought and might lead to a Minstry for Children's Affairs being introduced.

The Chancellor is viewed as an almighty potentate and is regarded by some children as holding a position of social responsibility. "All rich people would have to give me a quarter of their money and I would give this to the poor people," said budding Robin Hood, eleven year-old Cornelia. This child obviously knows that in the land of the economic miracle there are still crass differences between the haves and havenots.

One twelve year-old from Bochum said he would carry on Willy Brandt's good work of making contact with other countries in East and West. Another boy criticised the present Chancellor for letting prices go on rising. So he promised us economic improvements.

One ten year-old schoolboy obviously belongs to the ranks of the resigned, who does not want to get too involved in politics since, "you can't please everyone."

It was well-known that children's competitions in the form of school essays always produce interesting results. Adults enjoy the humorous aspects of these essays and weigh up their sociological and psychological value.

The originality of this competition's result really was food for thought. Obviously children in this country are growing up with mythical ideas of the power of our rulers.

Many children aged twelve st... not thrown off the ideas that fa... and nursery rhymes have put ... head.

For children the Chancellor i... who can do anything, is allowe... anything and enjoys all pleasures...

In these days of sex instru... schools children know what Mum... Daddy are doing in bed but th... little idea of what the Chancellor i... in Bonn.

Annemarie ...

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 26 Febru...



Amateurs on stage!

Marcel Schilb has offered his stage at the Frankfurt theatre 'Die Katakom... members of the public who fancy trying their hand at acting. The cost? Five... go!

(Photo: ...

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

...burg, 1 April 1971
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USSR ambassador poses awkward Berlin questions

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Valentin Falin, recently appointed Soviet ambassador to this country whose rise as a professional diplomat has been meteoric, has provided an example of how skilful diplomacy can overlap into political action.

On a mission for the Soviet Foreign Ministry he has formulated the Soviet viewpoint on the forthcoming Berlin negotiations more clearly and toughly than in any previous public official pronouncement.

The circumstances were unusual and noteworthy. A diplomat does not usually outline in detail and for the general public the viewpoint of his government but on this occasion Falin was, as it were, acting as a political guide for a group of political visitors to the Soviet Union.

What gives what he had to say added importance is that it was not said at his new post but in the Soviet Union itself – with his back to the Kremlin wall, as it were.

As one of the hosts of the executive of *Junge Union*, the youth section of the Christian Democrats, he was also able to bring influence to bear on representatives of the Opposition in Bonn now that its doubts about this country's *Ostpolitik*, coming to terms with Soviet policy towards the West, are growing.

Such an adroit demonstration of diplomacy affords pleasure even to the aesthete.

The point at issue is Berlin (West Berlin, as Falin has never failed to point out, underscoring Moscow's viewpoint), not only the Berlin question as such but also as the subject of concessions prior to ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties.

Of late Soviet politicians have stated on more than one occasion that a solution to the Berlin Question is possible. Falin echoed this sentiment, commenting that a settlement could be arranged within a fortnight if only the Americans wanted to do so.

This easily obtainable Berlin settlement is that of the western half of the city being classed as a special political unit, though, a point that Falin not only reiterated but also gave new and detailed reasons for, grounds, moreover, that were intended to make the idea attractive and draw the Federal Republic towards the Soviet Union.

In the picture outlined by Falin the Soviet Union stars as the guarantor of the continued existence of Berlin (West Berlin, that is), as its protector.

The existence of official agencies of Bonn in Berlin, supported by the claims of the Western powers (themselves dismissed by Falin as not having inherent rights), is considered by the Soviet Union to be purely and simply illegal.

The Soviet Union and it alone is in a position to uphold the city's independence of the GDR. It is Moscow, he stated, that ensures the GDR is unable to lay claim to West Berlin.

Soviet diplomat Falin thus makes his country out to be the guardian and protector of West German interests in Berlin. Bonn ought accordingly to be even more interested in the 13 August 1970 treaty between this country and the Soviet Union coming into force.

Should this country not ratify the treaty, he goes on to warn, the repercussions on relations between the two countries would be far more serious than after the failure of the truce plans of the Adenauer era.

Mention is also made of a Control Council document of 1947/48 according to which Berlin performs a dual function as seat of the Four-Power authorities and capital of the Soviet zone of occupation.

This legal document, Falin explained, makes nonsense of the inherent rights of the Allies and the accrued rights of the Federal Republic.

Working on this basis Falin made out the exclusion of West Berlin from the Soviet Zone to be the real anomaly of the Berlin situation, an anomaly the Soviet Union could only agree to maintain as a major concession.

What is more, the Soviet Union would only be prepared to adopt this approach, which would be a trifle hard on the GDR, its ally, if Bonn were to pursue, let us say, policies friendly towards the Soviet Union as foreseen by the Moscow Treaty.

The upshot is that "The present political presence of the Federal Republic renders agreement on Berlin impossible."

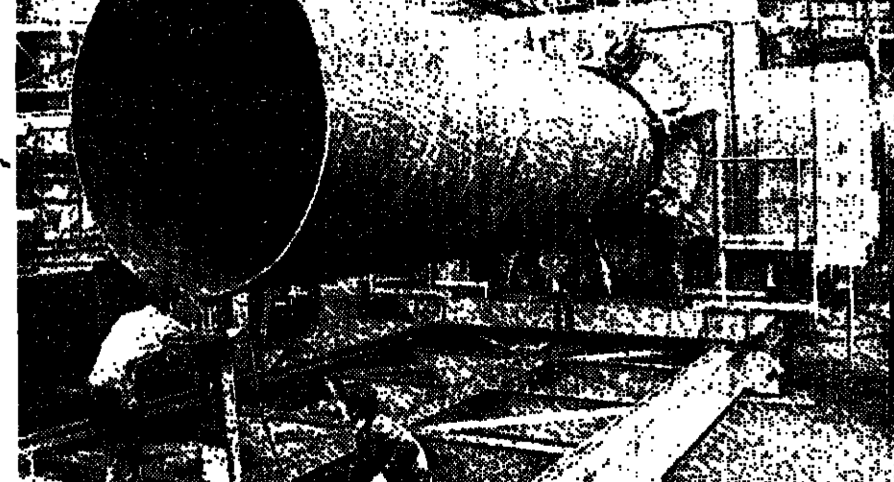
Ambassador Falin has shown Russia's hand in the Four-Power talks on Berlin. Is it possible in the circumstances to expect a Berlin solution that half-way merits the epithet satisfactory?

The reaction so far to Falin's comments bears witness to a certain reserve due on the one hand to fear of battening down the hatches prematurely and on the other to the need to know for certain what he had to say.

Yet there can be no denying that the Berlin Question now appears even more difficult of solution than beforehand.

West Berlin's foreign policy representation, Falin stated, is an issue on which

Continued on page 2



Destination the USSR

The world's largest steelpipe plant has been built by Blohm + Voss, Hamburg, for the Soviet Union. The plant is to be assembled in Russia during the summer to produce steelpipes with a diameter of 2.5 metres to transport gas from Siberia to Europe. Development of the plant took 200,000 working hours. An article dealing with trade with Russia appears on page 10 of this issue.

(Photo: dpa)

IN THIS ISSUE

Major parties gain in Rhineland-Palatinate state elections

The Christian Democrats now have an absolute majority in the state legislature of the Rhineland-Palatinate, having polled 50.0 per cent of the votes cast on 21 March as against 46.7 per cent four years ago.

This is undeniably a major success for youthful Premier Helmut Kohl and his government whose reforms over the last four years have hit nationwide headlines. Even so, the CDU's electoral victory was not as spectacular as had been expected.

The absolute majority pales not a little in significance alongside the fact that the Social Democrats, who in the Rhineland-Palatinate are usually something of an also-ran, succeeded in reversing the current trend towards far greater CDU gains in local elections.

In Mainz the SPD succeeded in doing what the CDU failed to do the week before in West Berlin. The Social Democrats polled more than forty per cent of the votes for the first time ever (SPD 40.5 per cent, as against 36.8 per cent four years ago).

In view of the relatively poor shape the state SPD is in and the unspectacular performance it has put up in local politics in the Rhineland-Palatinate the result must also be rated a personal success for the state Social Democrat leader Wilhelm Dröscher.

His markedly jovial election campaign at which the others smiled often enough would appear to have made more of a mark on the electorate than had been supposed.

As for the Free Democrats (the National Democrats no longer need mentioning), the upward trend in Hesse, Bavaria and Berlin has been brought to an abrupt halt. The FDP, who had two Ministers in the outgoing administration, now have a mere three seats in the state assembly.

For a party that felt it had now gained a fairly secure place alongside the two major parties the Rhineland-Palatinate election results must be rather depressing.

It is hard to say what did the FDP more damage, its failure to convince the electorate that it was responsible for a fair amount of what the government had achieved since 1967 or its emphasis, unlike on past occasions, on willingness to continue in coalition with the CDU.

In Bonn the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions will welcome poor performance of the FDP less from a local than from a national angle.

The new Rhineland-Palatinate state government need no longer worry too much about a coalition partner that is bound to have one eye on ensuring the continuation of the Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 March 1971)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Insufficient attention being given to Vienna Salt talks

Next to no attention is paid these days to disarmament talks wherever they may be held, yet to judge by the volume of conference minutes the world ought to be on the brink of a lasting peace. The fourth round of Salt talks in Vienna between the United States and the Soviet Union is more deserving of attention. More than ever before the future of each of the great powers depends on whether the two delegations get down to serious discussion of strategic arms limitation.

The feat they have to achieve is to reach agreement in slowing down the arms race and finally bringing it to a halt without jeopardising the balance of terror. And relative peace between the two nuclear giants is inextricably linked with this tight-rope walk.

Both know that a nuclear strike by the one would immediately trigger off the other's counter-strike and so sign the death warrent of both and the rest of the world too.

The arms race, steadily gaining momentum, is intended to make the mutual deterrent more credible. Politicians and military strategists on both sides argue that they must at least keep level with the other in military terms so as not to tempt the other to strike first while it has the edge on them or feels it has.

At the same time both sides realise that unless there is an end to the arms race it will end up by being their economic ruin. This is why they have got together round the conference table.

All that either side knows with any certainty is what no longer needs discussing. After five years of negotiation a ban on nuclear tests on the ground and in the air (but not underground) was agreed in 1963. The test-ban treaty saw the light of day.

After a further four years of talks the non-proliferation treaty followed in 1968. Its purpose was to prevent the spread of nuclear arms and know-how to third countries.

Finally, this February, the treaty banning the stationing of nuclear weapons on the seabed was signed. The negotiation of all these agreements is the modest outcome of what will soon have been ten years of disarmament talks at Geneva.

The Geneva disarmament talks are concerned not only with arms limitation but also with all-round disarmament. The delegates know full well, however, that there is no point in talking until the two superpowers have taken the first step and agreed to limit their strategic arms potential.

It is not only agreements already signed and conferences already in session that are dependent on a favourable outcome of the strategic arms limitation talks. Future strategies and new talks also depend on Salt.

US Defence Secretary Laird, for instance, has postulated a direct link between the projected American strategy of realistic deterrence and the Salt talks in Vienna.

Last but not least the prospects of a European security conference being held – a project urgently advocated by the Eastern Bloc with the aim of combining Nato and the Warsaw Pact in a comprehensive European security scheme – stand and fall with the sucess or failure of the Vienna talks between the two superpowers.

For both the Soviet Union and the United States Europe is a key issue. They disagree as to whether ot not the 630 Soviet medium-range missiles aimed at European targets ought to be included in the talks.

The Soviet Union refuses to do so on the ground that they are merely tactical weapons since they do not represent a direct threat to the United States. At the same time Russia insists that the United States be prepared to discuss the 500 American nuclear bombers stationed in Europe since they threaten the Soviet Union and are thus strategic and not tactical weapons.

The Americans refuse to do so on the ground that their strategic bombers are the counterweight to the Soviet medium-range missiles.

Apart from this particular dispute the main aim of the Vienna talks is to find a formula by which the two nuclear giants can evenly limit the number of their offensive weapons, particularly the long-range carrier rockets, withou[t] ... against their security requirement[s].

This formula is also to includ[e] ... sive weapons systems, that is ... anti-missile shields.

The prospects of success are ... more difficult by the fact that ... sides in Vienna have no more in ... than the desire not to destroy the ... to limit arms costs and to main[tain the] status quo and in all other ... heartily distrust one another.

Even if they were willing to ... rapid agreement the problem of ... tion and controls to ensure th[e] ... adhered to the terms of the ag[reement] would remain – and the more ... technology progresses the more ... it becomes.

One need only call to mind th[e] multiple-warhead missiles that ej[ect] warheads in mid-air and indep[endently] target them on different destinati[ons].

What is more, both delegation[s are] aware of the fact that a fort[h] nuclear world power, China is no[t at the] conference table.

Not for nothing did China la[unch its] second satellite shortly before th[e con]ference was due to start. The ... was to remind the other two ... Peking has developed its rockets ... included in the calculations of th[e estab]lished superpowers, China is an ... party to the talks. *Wolfgang Borg...*

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 15 Ma[rch 1971])

USSR ambassador

Continued from page 1

there can be discussion. This may be seen as a silver lining.

On the other hand Moscow is made out to be the guarantor of West Berlin's continued independence and Bonn would, of course, have to bear this in mind in formulating foreign policy.

Yet can one country represent another externally without there being a political lifeline between the two? Is there perhaps some leeway for negotiation as to what represents political presence?

At this stage there can be no definite answer to either of these queries.

Nikolas Benckiser

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 March 1971)

Turkish government needs tim[e]

In a number of respects the crises in Pakistan and Turkey, both Islamic countries, are comparable. The two heads of state, both of Army origins, were no longer able to find parliamentary governments capable of setting about the problems immediately besetting their countries.

Following the overthrow of Turkey's Demirel government by the armed forces both President Sunay and his opposite number in Pakistan, Yahya Khan, intend to return to civilian government as soon as possible to eliminate the danger of civil war and the misery of social backwardness.

When the Turkish army last intervened eleven years ago to oust the Menderes administration serving generals did not want to take over the business of government themselves.

They first lent support to ... Cabinet formed by the Republic[an] ... previous Opposition, and headed ... Marshal Inönü and then backed ... tion administration headed by ... ranking civil servant with no ... affiliations, ex-ambassador Urg[üplü].

But history repeated itself. Th[e] ... Party, a rerun of Menderes' Dem[ocrats] ... led by a young engineer named De[mirel] ... gained a majority and soon follo[wed in] the footsteps of its corrupt prede[cessor]. The army intervened again and agai[n did] not want to exercise power.

As hostility between the parties ... a coalition virtually out of the q[uestion] ... this time President Sunay is looki[ng for a] transitional arrangement to last ... year. He probably hopes to fi[nd an] experienced civil servant again wh[o with] the support of the armed forces c[an] eliminate the worst domestic disord[ers] ... this time.

In terms of foreign policy the ... leaders do not differ from ex-Pr... Demirel. They too intend to c... trying to combine Nato membership ... a policy of detente.

But industrialisation, slum clea[rance] ... and far-reaching university reform ... hardly be coped with in the spa[ce of] twelve months.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 16 March 1[971])

Peace prospects in Middle East still seem distant

Israel is going to have to ask God to protect it from its friends while it continues to be able to cope with its enemies. Friend America has made it clearer than ever before that in its opinion Israel's security requirements do not necessitate the acquisition of territory, at least as far as the frontier with Egypt is concerned.

Israel itself continues to assert that the frontiers of 1967 are out of the question as they were not genuine frontiers but merely the positions held when the 1948 cease-fire was agreed.

Jerusalem was expecting there to be trouble with the United States on this score. Whether it has made adequate preparations for this eventuality is another matter. Of late Israel has certainly not proved a past master at diplomacy.

The last round definitely went to Egypt and its powerful second the Soviet Union. It is not a matter of a bout, though, but of keeping the peace in an entire region and maybe the entire world.

In Washington, London and maybe on the other side too the powers that be are in the main agreed that peace was never nearer than at the moment. This may indeed be true – provided the Israelis do not have to pay, and pay on the nail too.

The Egyptians' peace proposals, contained in a reply to questions framed by UN special envoy Gunnar Jarring on 5 March, even go so far as to demand "safe and recognised frontiers" for all Middle East countries, a demand that Israel has made all along, but they are combined with a barely concealed ultimatum: Israel must withdraw from all occupied territories.

There is no mention of when this has to be done but ultimatums tend to be accepted or rejected immediately and Egypt's ultimatum still stands.

Israel's lifeline, shipping on the Straits of Tiran, is to continue to be safeguarded according to America's proposals, not by Israeli troops, though, but by an international force including – potentially at least – US and Soviet troops.

Israel has had more than enough of international guarantees. In 1967 everything started when international forces suddenly evacuated Sharm el Sheikh. Maybe the Israelis are too mistrustful. Maybe the guarentees could be better backed this time.

Yet it is nothing to do with the tate of the Jewish state when the prospect of a joint US-Soviet peace force in Sharm el Sheikh sends shudders down one's back.

The idea of two world powers that are at loggerheads in this part of the world and elsewhere being watchdogs of Israel's freedom when one of the two has so far been viewed, and not without reason, by Israel as a threat to its very existence is an alarming one.

How long would the US-Soviet guest performance in Sharm el Sheikh continue, contracts and treaties being improbable safeguards?

Is there any point in concluding insecure agreements merely for fear of missing an opportunity of arranging peace terms when any agreement might well prepare the way for a fourth war in the Middle East with no certainty that it will remain limited to the immediate vicinity?

Israel has learnt the hard way that winning a war is not all sweetness and light. Its victory has cost it good will. Yet it is not overstraining good will for a small and troubled country to realise that peace in the entire area can only be safeguarded when Israel's security requirements are credibly and adequately met.

At present this realisation seems to be a long time coming. *Hans-Herbert Gaebel*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 18 March 1971)

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COMMON MARKET

[E]EC–economic [gi]ant but [p]olitical dwarf

In the EEC sphere of influence

Trade with: Present EEC – Extended EEC* – Percentages

EEC countries: Italy 46 – Federal Republic 49 – France 55 – Belgium + Luxemburg 70 – Netherlands 74

Applicant countries: Eire 72 – Britain 29 – Norway 48 – Denmark 61

Neutrals: Sweden 61 – Switzerland 59 – Austria 58

*Inclusive of Britain, Denmark Norway and Eire

...is the greatest – in international [t]rading and as a place of investment [for] foreign capital. It is a powerful [eco]nomic bloc with a feared agricultural [poli]cy, a giant still in the process of [grow]ing to grow bigger, an economic group [who]se sphere of influence stretches far [bey]ond its own shores with associate [mem]bers in Africa and preference agree[me]nts on the Mediterranean shores.

American industrialists come to the [Fe]deral Republic and France not just [be]cause of the markets here and in [Fr]ance. They come to take advantage of a [m]arket made up of 200 million people, [w]hich, after the United States, possesses [th]e strongest purchasing power in the [w]orld.

The European Economic Community [ha]s taken on a reality which many find [di]sturbing. Anyone who is in doubt about [th]is has only to ask the world's govern[m]ents.

But this is the surprising part. This [p]owerful and awe-inspiring giant stands in [t]he world paralysed and incapable of [a]cting on the wishes, demands and cri[ti]cism from outside.

Through its commissions and the Coun[ci]l of Ministers it sends out fine-sounding [d]eclarations and declares that all trade [p]roblems will be overcome on the "road [t]o progress", and there the matter rests.

Despite countless trips between Europe [a]nd America no one has succeeded in [d]oing anything to solve the bones of [c]ontention on trading policies except to make a few declarations, although the European Economic Community has had sovereign rights with regard to trading policies since 1970.

In Congress at the turn of the year that dangerous Mills Bill which planned to limit textile and shoe imports, was sunk into the merky depths. The European Economic Community did not react to this signal – except verbally – and in the meantime the Mills Bill has resurfaced.

Experiences of this kind are nothing new. In agriculture we have found out through the years that it is possible to have a communal policy and yet the EEC has proved incapable of making a policy.

Since 1967 various institutions in the Community have time and again failed in their task of making worthwhile decisions on agricultural prices and structures.

The EEC's agricultural policy has been emasculating itself with costly manoeuvres such as feeding butter back to cows in order to get rid of disastrous surpluses.

The most recent example of the incongruity of the Common Market's power and its ability to make decisions would appear to be negotiations on British entry. For nearly a decade the applicants for membership have been bowing and scraping in the EEC waiting room. Now that the negotiations have begun the Community has been sitting virtually struck dumb at the negotiating table and has virtually nothing to say to all the critical questions.

Worse than this, across the negotiating table the applicants want just that, they hope that the EEC has nothing to say. If anything is said it is likely that in the course of the negotiations whoever said it will refuse to climb down.

Why is the European Economic Community condemned to exist in a kind of political Dadaism?

The answer is easy to see: The EEC which has the outward appearance of an almighty economic bloc, a giant, has no political will of its own.

It is like a robot being controlled by six separate brains, each urging its limbs in different directions and only when by chance they each make the same move at the same time does this colossus take a step.

The EEC lacks what the humblest athletics club possesses, the possibility of calling for a vote to bring differing opinions into line, to make one will and then to act accordingly.

Paris does not want to talk about agricultural policies; Rome does not want to discuss the price of maize; The Hague is not keen to talk about the price for corn and back to Paris where no one wants to discuss the Mediterranean preference area – and so nothing happens.

Apart from shots in the dark which just happen to hit the target there is no agriculture or trade policy in Europe any more. *The six capitals no longer have the right of decision. They all point to* Brussels and Brussels is paralysed.

In this situation President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt came to an agreement in Paris that institutional questions should no longer hold up European unity – an easy thing to say since institutions are not particularly interesting in any event.

But each day the lame giant, EEC, asks its grotesque question: At least in those spheres where the member countries have abdicated politically, will they find a procedure (that is to say an institution) that will enable them to make policies?

Do they prefer paralysis and stagnation to the risk of finding a policy which displeases one of the Six in individual facets? Sometimes the impression is given that they find it comfortable to hide their own hesitancy behind the broad back of the EEC.

It they could only see that the giant must be given control over its own limbs the consequences would be drawn easily.

It is essential to set up an institution as a strictly controlled spokesman for the Community at peril of neglecting individual interests in certain cases but in the certainty that in the long-run it could not carry out policies to the detriment of any one member. But above all member States must give up the veto right which at the moment prevents the Common market taking a clear-cut attitude in many essential questions.

Every democratic State today calls on minorities (farmers, Communists, weavers and chimney sweeps) to put their interests in the hands of their government. Is it so senseless to call on six States allied to each other to create a certain dependence on each other, especially since without cooperation they will only be a dot on the map of international politics, in order to regain that influence which each individual country has already surrendered?

Thomas Löffelholz

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 18 March 1971)

French deals on the side knock another nail in Euratom coffin

The European Economic Community Commission in Brussels has lodged a complaint against the French government with the European Community Court in Luxemburg. The complaint concerns the French failure to respect the monopoly for the supply of fissile material which is the right of the European Atomic Energy Commission. The complaint states that the French have been neglecting this monopoly for years.

But this complaint has not cut much ice as far as Paris is concerned. Without regard to the Euratom agreements France has been buying enriched uranium worth between 25 million and thirty million Marks from the Soviet Union.

Moscow has presumably been only too pleased to carry out this contract with France. This deal on the side has helped to emphasise the lack of unity among the Six even further.

Although France is a member of the nuclear weapons club the Soviet Union has not been bothered about supplying the uranium, but it continues to refuse to supply fissile material to the Federal Republic until Bonn agrees to submit to the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

The Russians have thus given their blessing to the French idea that France's atomic interests can best be served by a go-it-alone policy without any connections with the other five EEC countries, at least as far as safeguarding the supply and probably the control of fissile material for peaceful uses is concerned.

So Moscow is helping to shake two of the shaky pillars on which Euratom is based, supply and control. Moscow and Paris will find other partners in crime in this work of destruction. In the entry negotiations Britain, another nuclear power, has already informed the EEC that it is not impressed by Euratom's monopoly of supply.

It is doubtful whether the Brussels commission can halt this process of erosion, even if the Luxemburg court decides that France is wrong in assuming that the Euratom supply monopoly became void in 1965.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 18 March 1971)

Britain for EEC membership – but at what price?

On the surface it looked as through there was going to be another duel between France and Great Britain on the question of extending the Common Market at the negotiations between the EEC Council of Ministers and the British government representative, Geoffrey Rippon.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann made stricter demands on Mr Rippon than the other members of the European Economic Community who had tried in advance to soften up French ideas.

But the days in which there were *political* objections in Paris to British entry are gone since General de Gaulle stepped down.

President Pompidou's concepts of the future development of European cooperation and that of his co-workers are not so far removed from the way the British see it. Both of them want to make cautious steps in the direction of political integration of members.

When the talk in Brussels surrounding the entry of the seventh member of the Community is hard-hitting it is no longer a question of a simple yes or no, but is more concerned with the *price* that each side has got to pay for the new relationship.

France wants to retrieve as much as possible from the deal for its farming community and is all out to avoid competition with sugar-exporting Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean and New Zealand's butter exporters.

London cannot and will not leave those Commonwealth countries whose eco*nomy has depended almost entirely on* exports to the United Kingdom in the lurch. In addition to this there have been hard debates about the dividing up of the financial burdon of the communal agricultural market.

None of the negotiators taking part expected to solve all these problems at one fell swoop and the Federal Republic representatives in Brussels certainly had no such idea.

The outcome was that a short-term time limit for coming to an agreement was set which will run out in the summer. This factor underlines the basic goodwill on all sides.

Among the British public enthusiasm for entry into the Common Market has become much cooler in the past few months than last year. Nevertheless in Parliament there is still a large enough majority in favour of entry as long as the pro-Europeans in the Conservative and Labour parties consider the outcome of these negotiations fair.

On the Continent too the question of extending the Six is today regarded through sober eyes. It is known that the state of the balance of payments in Britain can pose problems, and that in the short or long term an extra burden could be put on the balance of payments by the Bank of England by a possibly unavoidable cut in interest rates in order to liven up the economy.

But the consequences for sterling would draw all other banks of issue into the British difficulties if the British Isles were not a member of the EEC.

Perhaps Britain could be more easily given a helping hand within the framework of closer cooperation on trade and monetary policies than if these connections were not forged.

Consideration such as these are behind the Federal Republic's policy decision to accept Britain into the Common Market and public opinion in this country is today virtually unanimous on this score.

Immanuel Birnbaum

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 March 1971)

■ REVIEW

History exhibition opens in Reichstag building in Berlin

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

A model of the Imperial Crown of the Holy Roman Empire welcomes visitors to an exhibition entitled "1871 – Questions on German History" being held currently in the rebuilt Reichstag building in West Berlin.

The exhibition, opened on 21 March, the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Reichstag in 1871, ends with a comparison of the political and social orders in the two German states existing today – the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

The exhibition is being organised by the government under the patronage of President Gustav Heinemannn. Professor Lothar Gall, the Giessen historian, and a large staff is responsible for planning.

The very title of "Questions on German History" indicates that it is not the organisers' intention to give visitors as complete a picture of the past as possible but to encourage and provoke them to think about the many breaks and divergent tendencies in German history, especially in the nineteenth and twentieth century.

Of course this does not mean that the exhibition does not guide visitors in a certain way. The date 1871, the year the German Empire was proclaimed, is not intended to be the climax of a long historical development as traditional nationalist historians will have it.

Instead it is treated as one date among many, one solution in the struggle towards national unity, a solution which most people realise is dubious after defeat in two wars that shattered the unity of the Reich set up one hundred years ago.

The main emphasis of the exhibition is placed on showing the divergent and contradictory motives leading to the unification of 1871 and the social, cultural and political state of Germany between the destruction of the old Reich with the onset of the French Revolution and the establishment of the new empire in 1871.

About two thirds of the exhibition is devoted to this period. It is divided into four main sections – the political awakening in the wars of liberation against Napoleon up to the Congress of Vienna, the period preceding the revolution of March 1848, the revolutionary years of 1848 and 1849 and finally the period up to the proclamation of the Empire in 1871.

Developments since 1871 are then summarised under the title "Decisive years in German history – 1871, 1918, 1933, 1945."

Running through the four main sections is one trend – the desire to overcome monarchic rule and German particularism by uniting efforts towards national unity and individual liberty.

One of the most valuable aspects of the exhibition is that it shows the widespread democratic tradition that existed in Germany even before the failure of the Weimar Republic.

Together with this aspect, the long neglected economic and social problems caused by the spread of the Industrial Revolution in the nineteenth century is given prominence in the exhibition.

As impressive as this part is, it leads to the retarding and eventually victorious counter-influences not being given such great attention.

The summary treatment of events since 1871 poses problems as it could lead visitors to assume that everything occurring since the proclamation of the Reich was only of secondary importance to German history in the past two centuries.

Because of this the year 1871 is made the visual climax. The exhibition meant to counteract this. It must also be noted with slight regret, especially as it is taking place in the Reichstag building, that an exhibition of this size did not pay such close attention to the development of German parliamentarianism.

Despite objections of this type, the work and cost have been worthwhile.

The visual presentation of exhibits is sucessful, the commentaries are well arranged, the historical material is good and a neat point is that two events are supplemented by short films, thus enabling visitors to gain a deeper understanding of the subject.

Visitors who want to do more than just enjoy the wealth of historical rarities require a considerable degree of learning.

The tour of the exhibition can, easily last two hours if the visitor does not pick and choose. But people willing to devote this amount of time to the exhibition will find that their time has not been wasted.

The comprehensive catalogue, though it is more like a history book, provides additonal stimulation for further thought on the subject despite the fact that history is often thought of as superfluous today.

Jürgen Schmädeke

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 12 March 1971)



Model of Frankfurt's Paulskirche at the Reichstag in Berlin (Photo: ...)

Public hearings in Bundestag become more popular

The legislative work in the Bundestag is becoming more and more complicated as time wears on with the result that individual members scarcely find it possible any longer to take scientifically based decisions in some spheres.

Members usually have to rely on statements made by experts within their party. To provide additional information for discussions at committee stage the Bundestag has gradually adopted the American practice of organising hearings.

Paragraph 73 clause 3 of the Bundestag's standing orders was amended on 2 July 1969 and came into power on 1 October of that year. The regulation for public hearings now reads; "To provide information on a subject under debate, a committee can organise a public hearing of experts, representatives of interest groups and other people."

In practice this means that, before a Bill, amendment or any other alteration of importance is discussed by the committee responsible, this committee can invite scientists or association representatives who are expert in this field and gain important information from their arguments for and against before coming to a decision.

Although the hearing has been theoretically in existence since the very first legislative period, the first Bundestag did not make use of it.

During the whole of the second legislative period there was only one hearing. In July 1954 the law committee invited experts to discuss the equality of the sexes.

Again in the third legislative period there was only one hearing. In March 1960 the committee responsible for transport and road safety organised a hearing on how the number of road casualties could be reduced.

Six public hearings followed in the fourth Bundestag but it was not until the fifth legislative period that there was something like a breakthrough. During these four years the number of hearings rose to 58.

It was also during this period that television gradually took interest in this type of public discussion and broadcast hearings for the benefit of wide sections of the population.

What are the advantages of broadcasting hearings over the radio and television and thus allowing the public to participate? The main argument in support is the fact that this enables people to form their opinion on problems of general interest. Two recent examples illustrate this point.

At the beginning of February this year the Bundestag committee responsible for home affairs together with the health committee invited experts to a public hearing to discuss the problem of pollution and conservation. The issues dealt with during the hearing affected everybody and were therefore of particular public interest.

The second example is the hearing organised in November 1970 by the special committee responsible for penal reform. For three days on end 31 experts discussed issues involved in reforming laws governing sexual offences.

This hearing revealed that the experts held widely divergent views, ranging from total rejection of reform to far-reaching support for the proposals, on a subject that was followed with equally lively interest by the general public.

During the sixth legislative period the Bundestag has shown its partiality to organising hearings. Forty public hearings were held up to the end of February 1971 and another seven dates were set aside for the month of March alone.

From this it can be seen that the number of public hearings in this legislative period will probably be more than double that of the last.

It is now to be hoped that the hearing does not become a mere matter of routine showing democracy at work but continues to have a fruitful influence on Bundestag legislation.

(DAS PARLAMENT, 13 March 1971)

New legislation guarantees secur... of the posts

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

Government plans to ensure ... privacy for users of the tele... and postal services by changi... relevant passages in the penal co... applying strict regulations to ... who do not belong to the post offi... are entrusted with postal service... Bill puts it.

This amendment of the current... made necessary by proposals to ... conscientious objectors in the post... The gap in the law – only postal offi... are dealt with in the relevant claus... would have prevented the employm... the conscientious objectors.

Anyone infringing on the priva... postal service users can be senten... anything up to five years in pris... alternatively, be ordered to pay a fi...

In the new Bill drawn up by ... Ministry of Justice "restricted inte... sufficient ground to punish a ... employee who allows or aids othe... infringe the privacy of postal-users. ... now this has had to be deliberate ... punished.

The Bill also states clearly th... right to privacy applies both ... content of the communication an... actual fact that the communicatio... made. Postal officials are therefo... allowed to reveal who is correspo... with whom.

The Bill stresses that informati... this type could amount to serio... discretion if, for example, a "po... espionage service" was carried on.

Only unauthorised indiscretion w... course be punishable. There are gro... for overriding the law when crimes ... to be solved, when our democratic sy... is threatened or when national securi... at stake.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEI... SONNTAGSBLATT, 14 March 1...)

PROFILE

Jochen Steffen – left-wing but no communist

Few politicians in recent months have inflamed the opinions of supporters and opponents alike as much as "Red Jochen" Steffen, leader of the Social Democrats in Schleswig-Holstein and his party's leading candidate in the provincial elections to be held there on 25 April.

Steffen, the "Franz Josef Strauss of the North" as he is sometimes called, has not failed to attract attention in heated exchanges with his picturesque language, especially since the start of the election campaign in his Federal state.

His election meetings often end in uproar and have to be abandoned as Steffen tells his audiences what they do not want to hear. His interviews even arouse anger to his most sympathetic party colleagues.

Because of his controversial statements in the *Flensburger Tageblatt*, concerning the role of American troops in the Federal Republic, "Red Jochen" was gently though firmly reprimanded by SPD Business Manager Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski and Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Steffen is 42 and does not inspire the fear in people that is sometimes claimed. He wears a waistcoat, has a carefully kept moustache and appears the model of an English gentleman.

His political career has not been without its reverberations even in the past. In the mid-fifties when chairman of the Young Socialists in Schleswig-Holstein he was banned from speaking by the SPD after criticising the party's stand on rearmament.

Rainer Barzel has described Jochen Steffen as a man who cuts at the roots of democracy with his Marxist axe.

When he was elected chairman of the SPD in Schleswig-Holstein in 1965 he soon demanded contacts with politicians from the German Democratic Republic.

But despite all his quarrels with the party establishment Steffen, described by Chancellor Brandt as a convinced Social Democrat and fighter, became a member of the SPD Federal executive in 1968.

Steffen may be uncompromising but he has always helped his party at elections. At the last provincial elections in 1967 the Christian Democrats' lead over the SPD shrunk to 6.6 per cent. In the Federal elections of 1969 this lead was cut to 2.5 per cent and was reduced even further to 1.9 per cent at the local elections in 1970.

But this time Steffen has to contend with Gerhard Stoltenberg who is certainly a more politically dynamic opponent than the obliging Prime Minister Helmut Lemke was.

It cannot be overlooked that Steffen is accepted by the people of Schleswig-Holstein despite his left-wing views. These wily farmers from the North of Germany like a person who says what he thinks without beating around the bush, even thought his views might differ from theirs. Political wafflers enjoy little prestige up here.

Steffen also manages to find the right forthright word for the right occasion. He has saved many of his election meetings where emotions threatened to boil over with a carefully chosen sentence in *Plattdeutsch*, the Low German dialect, thus winning people over once more.

Steffen is the undisputed boss of the SPD in Schleswig-Holstein. No other politician of his party is known remotely as well as he is in the Federal state. When the party's candidate for the post of Prime Minister was being elected Günther Bantzer, the mayor of Kiel, was put up by the small anti-Steffen group within the party and failed miserably. Bantzer received 21 votes while Steffen swept the board with 116.

Judgements of Jochen Steffen's political position have ranged from Barzel's "ultra-Marxist" to Hans-Jochen Vogel's "realistic reformer". If Steffen does become the new prime minister of Schleswig-Holstein we shall soon know what his real position is – centre or left of centre:

"Red Jochen" himself says, "All politicians supporting the extension of the sovereignty of the people are to be described as left-wing. And I support it".

But, he says, he is not a Communist: "With the Communists proletarian internationalism means in practice subjugation to the hegemonial claims of the Soviet Union and incorporates basically, I believe, an anti-Socialist policy".

Thomas Wolgast

(Münchner Merkur, 12 March 1971)



Jochen Steffen (left), Chancellor Willy Brandt, Hamburg's SPD chairman Oswald Paulig and Munich Mayor Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel at the SPD conference at Timmendorf (Photo: dpa)

■ THEATRE

Cool reception for *Oh! Calcutta!* in Hamburg

Hamburger Abendblatt

A stage covered in human anatomies; *Oh! Calcutta!*, the sex show that has been the cause of a raging controversy in New York and London for some time has come to Hamburg's Operettenhaus. The bare facts have been sobering for people in the Hanseatic city. Anyone who had expected a sensation was in for a disappointment.

The idea is not so bad. The author of the show, Kenneth Tynan, who was born in Birmingham in 1927 got a few famous people to jot down their ideas on the "pursuit of pleasure through sex" and from this and some additional music he devised this "entertainment."

What is the main topic of conversation in an age that has seen Love emerge from the shackles of centuries of authoritarian guardianship could have become an exciting and sparkling revue, especially with names such as John Lennon, Allan Jones and Joe Orton among the writers.

But surprisingly enough their talented pens failed them when it came to tackling the subject that has created storms of passion in one way or another since the days of Adam and Eve.

At the premiere on the Reeperbahn the audience saw a series of miniature dramas, dotted with platitudes and a few living tableaux.

Anyone who has ever been to the nudist beaches at Sylt knows how hard it is after a long winter to get back to nature again. The thirteen men and women dancers in *Oh! Calcutta!* scarcely come off better.

But certainly it is not their nakedness that makes the entertainment little pleasure. Anyone provided with a pair of opera glasses can enjoy to the full some well-formed female bodies.

Ellen Reno and Wolfgang Reinhardt's dance is a thoroughly erotic treat for the eye. It really is like the freeing of sex as depicted in old books.

What makes the revue so painful is its utter lack of wit and its banal and vulgar text. These are tailor-made to bolster petty-bourgeois narrow ideas and do nothing to fulfil the author's intention in

Continued on page 7



The cast of the Hamburg production of *Oh! Calcutta!*

(Photo: Keystone)

Exhibition of artistic dolls held in West Berlin

Anyone who likes to go to sleep and who does not like to have to think too hard should as far as possible avoid the exhibition that Thomas Kempas has opened at the "Haus am Waldsee" in West Berlin, for this is designed for reflection rather than passive consumption.

This exhibition is entitled *Die Puppe – Aspekte zum Bild der Frau*, (the doll – aspects of the picture of Woman) and is presented as a kind of cross between an art exhibition and a political-sociological-psychological documentation.

Its theme is the debasing of womankind for the sake of the consumer society, for Man, for society and for a woman's ideologies.

It will have achieved its aim if it makes any of the visitors reflect a little more intensely than previously about the role of Woman in our society.

The organisers of the exhibition had the idea of putting on an exhibition on the theme of dolls two years ago, but it took some time for them to get their idea and their material under control.

Above all they had to get used to the idea that their material must be restricted. It would have been impossible in the space available to include even the most important items ranging from the statue of Pygmalion, E.T.A. Hoffmann's Olympia and the famous doll by Hans Bellmer.

The organisers finally decided only to show examples from the last five or six years, that is to say modern art.

Those who take an interest in dolls will know many of the exhibits from previous exhibitions, from publications, advertisements, posters and advertising films, for example "Cosmetic Studies" by Richard Hamilton, "Figures" by Allan Jones, Bernard Schultze's Migof Mannequin and also the Andy Warhol Monroe Cycle.

What is new about this exhibition is not so much the exhibits as the context in which they are exhibited, with its polemic intentions, in order to bear out the thesis of those social critics who complain that womankind has been debased in the modern society with its emphasis on the consumer and the drive to success.

Woman is useful, naked and well made-up, in order to boost the sales of consumer products and give the voyeur a treat.

In almost all modern social orders the woman is clearly underprivileged as the organisers of this exhibition point out and the exhibition makes no bones about this message which is explained in accompanying notes.

We have become used to the situation where advertisers abuse womankind for their purposes. This exhibition makes it perfectly clear, however, that many artists do precisely the same thing.

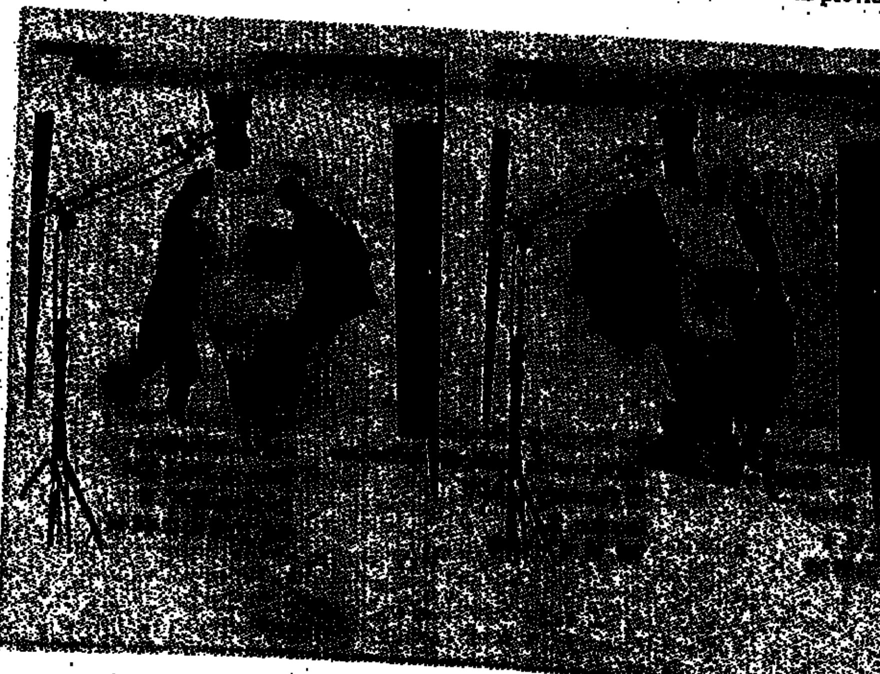
The furniture puppets by Allan Jones show Woman turned into sticks of furniture, a consumer article. In *Aktionsgraphik 08* by K.P. Brehmer she is the sexually stimulating part of a piece of electrical equipment.

American Pop master Tom Wesselmann is not lagging behind graphic artists in the advertising industry, either, judging by his presentation of the female secondary sexual organs.

In Harro Jacobs' plastic object "Sitting Top Girl" the woman's body has been blown up to a monstrous size und her head is tiny in comparison. Her legs are elephantine.

Schultze's Migof Mannequin appears to be critical of contemporary society. The holes, wounds and defects in the doll are associated with war, napalm, murder and torture.

As has already been said sleepy people should give this exhibition a miss. That goes for those who are not prepared to think in Leverkusen and Frankfurt as well, for the exhibition will be coming there later. Anyone else can learn a lot from it, including much about the inner life and complexes of many a renowned artist. (Kieler Nachrichten, 11 March 1971)



Richard Hamilton's *Fashion Plate* at the Berlin exhibition (Photo: Katalog)

Musical of Th[e] *Rainmaker* i[n] Kassel

American musicals, when th[ey ...] the Federal Republic, gener[ally ...] received their laurels: two y[ears ...] Broadway, three years. . .ten years have stood the test of time.

These are statistics that are no[t ...] scoffed at. Despite this the ca[...] musical, has not always lived up [...] expectation that this designation [...]

The main reason for the [...] enthusiasm about the musical of [...] that there is a growing tend[ency ...] musicals to be "second-hand jobs" [...] recent musical has not been base[d ...] already well-known play, film, [...] etcetera? They have all gaine[d ...] inspiration from somewhere, fro[m ...] *dide* to *Zorba's Dance*. The [...] musical is a rarity of late.

Recently Kassel Staatstheater pr[...] *40 Grad im Schatten* (40 degree[s ...] shade), based on N. Richard [...] *Regenmacher* (The rainmaker). Th[...] were by Tom Jones (not the Wels[h ...] but the American Lyric writer) a[...] the pleasing but conventional mus[ic ...] friend Harvey Schmidt. The tra[...] was by Max Colpet.

It was a performance full ov we[...] colour thanks mainly to guest [...] Jean Reed and many of the cast.

It was a performance full of wa[...] colour thanks mainly to guest [...] Jean Reed and many of the cast.

Nash's comedy is a play of great [...] with a decent mixture of a [...] setting, the real world and a dream [...] with plenty of heart and keeps [...] distance from all conventional [...] clichés.

Anyone who knows the Nash o[...] would be rather disappointed by [...] however, despite many entertaining [...] enoyable parts. Nash's charm and the [...] romantic sensitivity, the simple joi[...] and the natural rivalries between on[e ...] and another on a broad plane are c[...] ed into scenic "make-up".

If *The Rainmaker* had been a [...] play (and Nash has been known to [...] such!) it would probably have [...] from being turned into a musical [...] was a solid work with plenty [...] mosphere and natural sentiment[...] could only stand to lose.

Whenever, for example, Nash [...] has to switch from the romantic [...] scenes or father and daughter scene[s ...] a kind of musical hit common[...] something of the original is destroyed.

Likewise at those points in the [...] when the whole cast is virtually [...] from the heat lively ballet dances [...] fine solos are out of place.

It is to be regretted that a straight [...] has been used as a pretext for a [...] instead of allowing a musical to [...] naturally from the nucleus of a play. [...] upshot of this is that original texts [...] be found for musicals and this lit[...] kleptomania must be overcome!

There remains much praise to [...] lavished on the performance in Ka[ssel ...] Klauspeter Seibel conducted the [...] without losing any of the nuances, [...] a good cross between discretion [...] verve.

The smaller orchestral lineup on B[...] way (without violins, but in their [...] hardworking percussion) would [...] interested me more than the conven[tional ...] orchestra in Kassel.

Jean Reed's direction and the s[...] design of Janis Kourkoutakis which [...] the mood perfectly with everything [...] cluding a choo-choo train which gave [...] performance plenty of elan and co[...] character.

Rainer Schöne, a member of the cas[t ...] *Hair* produced in this country, as [...] Rainmaker was appealing and comman[...] ed enthusiasm. *Klaus Colber[...]*

(Kieler Nachrichten, 3 March 19[...])

■ OPERA

[S]utherland's [S]uperb *Lucia* [i]n Hamburg

Süddeutsche Zeitung

[B]el canto can provide a good evening's [e]ntertainment when there is beautiful [sin]ging, and a splendid gala opera with [sple]ndid gala prices can be delightful [wh]en Australian prima donna Joan Suth[erl]and takes part surrounded by an [eq]ually illustrious ensemble in stylish [se]ttings and under a skilful director.

Peter Beauvais was responsible for the [pro]duction of Donizetti's *Lucia di Lam[mer]moor* at Hamburg Staatsoper and [re]sisted any temptation to experiment. He thoughtfully and never illogically [p]laced his singers on the apron framed by [t]he work of stage designer Jürgen Rose [w]hose efforts proved successful this time.

There was pastel-shaded architecture evoking a Scottish atmosphere of horror, there were excellent night-time landscapes with the moon reflected in the lake. Gothic ruins rose on all sides and branches were engraved on gossamer veils.

This is a wonderful background for the extremely stylised and deeply-moving love story ending in madness and death written by Donizetti in 1835 in an unusually serious endeavour to achieve local colour.

There is something vaguely Ossian about the dying notes of the harp and the horns that always sound a tone of archaic desolation in the decisive orchestral passages such as the overtures to the first and second acts, before Edgardo's final cavatina and in the three reflective bars before the great D flat major sextet.

Joan Sutherland stood in regal posture though less coolly than she had in the Hamburg production of Handel's *Julius Caesar*. She reached the highest notes without difficulty in this, her gala role. In the mad scene she had a quiet enchantment, an element of fragility and brittleness that shattered the audience.

She did not have a tenorino beside her but a full-blooded tenor — Placido Domingo. In the lyricism of the love duet he showed a foretaste of what was to come in the curse scene during the finale of the second act and in the actual finale — bel canto fire, though controlled by his fantastic style.

Tom Krause too roused stormy enthusi[a]sm as an antagonist of gravely chivalrous [p]rofile with his passionate and elegantly [su]ng cantilena. If only the gods had given [h]im a physique of which he could occasionally boast along with his musical qaulities! Kurt Moll gave a remarkable performance of Lucia's teacher Raimondo and showed a refreshing lack of sentimentality.

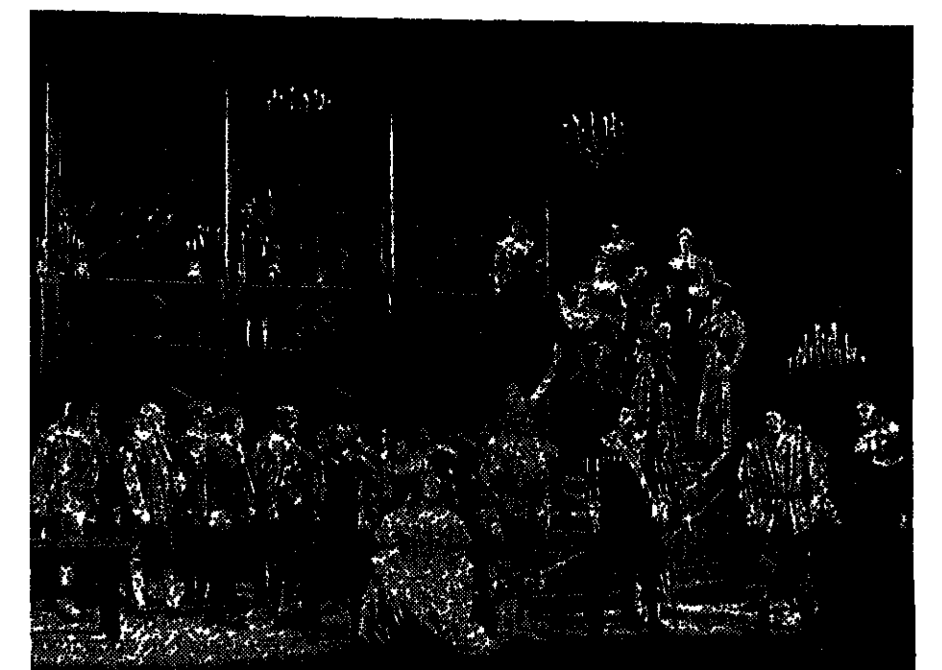
There was a little discord at the end as the audience was giving its ovation. Boos rang out as Joan Sutherland went to the [si]de of the conductor, her husband. She was still in trembling hieratic pose when taking her final bow — what must she be like after playing Medea? — and shook her fist at the audience.

Richard Bonynge did manage to bring the orchestra through the three acts without loss.

Of course the choir was a little shaky and it was not only the protagonists that were near to madness at the speed with which Bonynge sometimes conducted. But Joan Sutherland is one of the best singers in the world.

Werner Burkhardt

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 March 1971)



Joan Sutherland as Lucia di Lammermoor at the Hamburg Staatsoper

(Photo: Elisabeth Speltel)

Leonard Bernstein in Düsseldorf

The best Karajan there ever was, the Viennese say. "Mr. Music" the Americans call him. When Leonard Bernstein conducted the Vienna Philharmonic in the packed Rheinhalle in Düsseldorf he showed once again what a full-blooded musician he was and was rewarded by endless applause.

He is said to be a perfect showman but that is malicious. He is actually a serious and highly talented conductor who takes simple pleasure in making music.

Musical snobs describe his motions on the conductor's rostrum as a gimmick. But this and his oft-exaggerated gestures are a natural expression of an intelligent, sensitive temperament.

He throws his arms up, bends his knees, moves with the rhythm, dances the music with a brilliant combination of steps and leaps. This veritable Nureyev with conductor's baton crowns his *pas d'action* at the end of Schumann's Fourth Symphony with a remarkable *ballon*.

Of course he does not always dance — and never embarks upon a solo performance. The Vienna Philharmonic is still composed of musicians of a high average age despite the move towards youth in recent years. An orchestra like this would never accept that from Bernstein.

Each of his gestures is given its precise acoustic accompaniment. The interpretation he gives is not over-exaggerated but pulsates with life. It is spontaneous and fresh. People have not heard music of this type from the Vienna Philharmonic for a long time.

Haydn's Second Symphony in B Flat Major, one of the late London works, was given a forceful though flowing interpretation, despite serious indications of its proximity to Beethoven.

Schumann's Fourth was remarkably free in form, with sharp rhythmic accentuation and rich dynamic organisation. The sound of the orchestra flourished, a feat that is particularly difficult with this composer. Bernstein's tendency to give clear expression to even the most subtle of details became plain here.

The tour de force however was Ravel's sparkling, jazz-influenced Piano Concerto in G Major. He really did conduct though it did not seem to be necessary as the Vienna Philharmonic has long played this composition alone.

He conducted with his eyes, with a free hand and, when the mood took him, even with his bottom which marked the rhythm as it wiggled.

And his piano-playing was excellent, though a few notes were occasionally lost. His performance was masculine, that of a virtuoso with all the instinct for jazz that he has in his blood.

What does it matter that certain passages assume immense proportions and become too rich, that Ravel's dry style is adulterated and Americanised and that the magnificent oboe solo is drowned by the piano?

You would have to be a purist not to be attracted by such great mastery. The audience was enthusiastic anyway.

Susanne Materleitner

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 10 March 1971)

Continued from page 6

hoping to overcome these narrow-minded notions.

Come back Boccaccio, all is forgiven!

Clifford Williams who is staging the revue in Hamburg and has already staged it in London is an honourable man. He believes in the healing shock, which this strange play will produce on the audience.

However, on the night of the premiere, as far as could be seen, no one suffered a shock. Perhaps one or two were stricken after a time with a dose of boredom, though.

The applause at the end was largely for the brave company, which had once again in the final tableau downed clothes and romped about the stage naked from the tips of their toes to the tops of their heads. Let's hope no one caught cold!

Mathes Rehder

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 10 March 1971)

Good production of poor Shaw play

George Bernhard Shaw can never be said to have suffered from exaggerated modesty but in the preface to his angry comedy *Heartbreak House*, his only war play, he wrote that Anton Chekhov and Leo Tolstoy had provided enchanting preminary studies to this work.

But the transience of all that is felt to be beautiful in life, a recurring theme with Chekhov and also to be found in Tolstoy's fragmentary *And the Light Shone in the Darkness*, is reduced to the mere pleasure of destruction in *Heartbreak House*, begun by Shaw in 1914 and not published until after the War.

While the two Russian dramatists have people meeting their downfall at the hands of other people, the figures in Shaw's play are figures of the spirit and not made of flesh and blood. They becomes lost in unreality and their only function is skilful comedy.

Though producers have always tried to stage *Heartbreak House* with the successful Impressionism of classical Chekovian drama, audiences have never liked it.

Boy Gobert has now at last staged this wordy three-act play at his Thalia Theater in Hamburg as what it really is – a quick-fire drawing-room comedy. And the audience liked it from the word go.

Heartbreak House is near London and is the home of the elderly Captain Shotover, a seeker after the "seventh degree of perfection", his daughter and her husband.

Visitors come every weekend in the shapes of Shotover's second daughter, her brother-in-law who is in love with her, a young girl with her father, an idealist, and an enterprising millionaire.

Though many things separate these persons, one thing links them – they all *have broken hearts as they have forgotten* how to live.

A lot of talking is done in this play in which G.B.S. pokes critical fun at refined, idle pre-war Europe. Under the weight of its eccentric ideas and hackneyed symbols the play never really gets going.

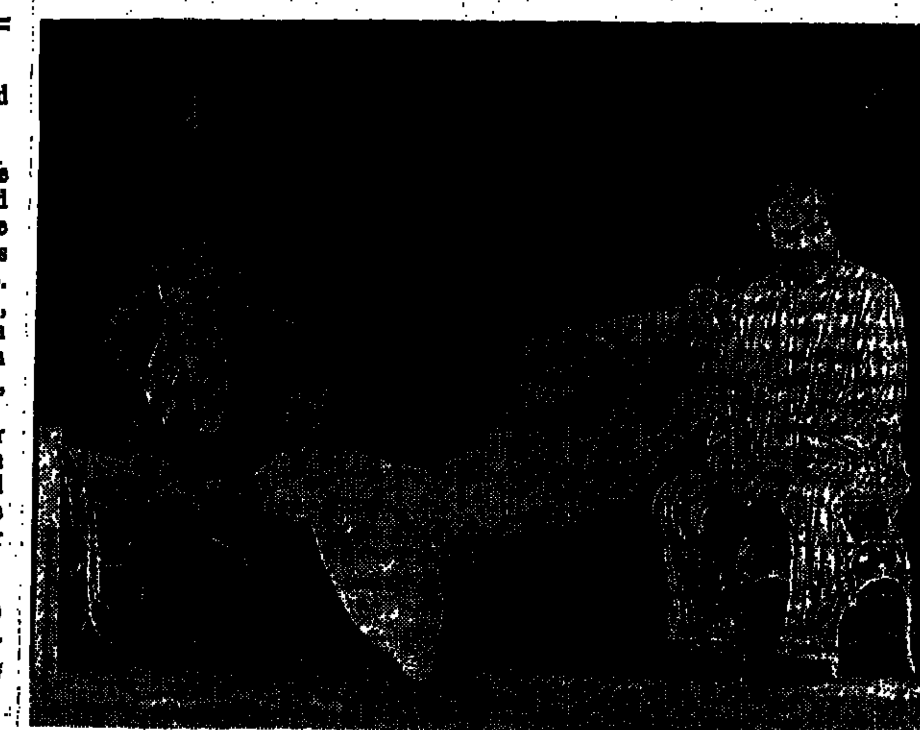
In Hamburg the play was staged for the first time in the new fluent translation of Hans-Günter Michelsen. With his clever concentrated direction Boy Gobert has kept the comedy free from all false meaning.

He did not make the mistake of relying on the puns. This meant that the action was given zip and the three-act play had a stronger effect than it has normally.

Bert Kistner's stage design, a hilly pastoral landscape with Union Jacks and furniture, rather overdid the symbolism.

Jürgen Althoff

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 10 March 1971)



A scene from the Hamburg production of Shaw's *Heartbreak House*

(Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)

■ EDUCATION

New mathematics replaces 'sums' in elementary schools

DIE ZEIT

Thomas drew his index figure over the heads of the people to be found in a picture in his mathematics textbook. In a clear voice the seven-year-old schoolboy described the picture to other pupils of class 1c in a Hamburg elementary school: "That is the number of people drinking coffee. That is the number of readers. Father Arus is doing both. He drinks coffee and reads the newspaper at the same time."

Many school children in Hamburg and other Federal states learn "new mathematics" like Thomas does. It is always quantities that are spoken of. Numerals do not appear until later in the textbook. Parents will look in vain for the long sums and columns of figures they remember from their sums books.

The teacher fastened figures on to a felt board. "Who is going to help me find out the number of people drinking coffee?" she asked. "Let's play at the front here."

Seven children ran to the front of the class. Pupils wearing red pullovers or brown shoes had to stand together and each group was tied together with rope. Bettina wore a red pullover and brown shoes so she was allowed to stand in both circles.

"I want you now to put signs on the board instead of tying up the other children," the teacher said. The children took coloured rectangles and points from boxes on their desks and started to arrange them on the blackboard according to the position of the people in the picture. The symbols on the board were surrounded by ribbon, quantities were formed and united.

This is the way that elementary schoolchildren learn "new mathematics". Professor Peter Sorger of Kiel, who wrote a text book for use in teaching new mathematics together with Professor Walter Neunzig of Freiburg, explained the point of these and similar exercises: "A person must be able to think abstactly and relate acquired knowledge into the general scheme of things." In other words, schoolchildren should learn to think mathematically and logically.

Children of class 1 c showed that they were equal to these demands. Little Bettina said, "I combine the number of drinkers with the number of readers." Circles and rectangles were painted on to the board. The teacher put a sign in between them to indicate that they should be added: "Now get out your sums books and crayons and combine the quantities A and B."

Joachim Arendt and Friedrich Wilhelm Usebeck have written a good textbook for children learning new mathematics during their first year at school. The work is published by Bagel Westermann and Erziehung und Wissenschaft.

They explain to teachers the aims of new mathematics: "Mathematical concepts should not simply be learnt parrot-fashion. Instead the children need practical experience, they need to experiment and construct. . . The aim of new mathematics should be to teach children through mathematical forms modes of thought and speech that will enable them to describe mathematical facts precisely."

Many parents understand nothing about quantum teaching which helps their children think mathematically. But most of them are prepared to cooperate and buy books about new mathematics.

Anyone dealing with this educational reform in greater depth will soon find that the method is tailor-made for children and gives them a modern didactic access to mathematical thinking.

The days of counting are numbered. Only people learning to think mathematically and logically from the very first school year will be able to satisfy the demands of modern society.

New mathematics also helps to overcome the differences between elementary school, high school and university as the new educational style has turned mathematics teaching into a unit from the first school year to the university seminar.

In elementary school the method provides more equality of opportunity in the learning process. All children first learn through play and their success in learning is therefore not so dependent on milieu and parental home.

"Bettina's father is a postal official, Klåre comes from a working-class background and Thomas' father is a physicist," the teacher reported. "But I hardly notice the difference in mathematics classes."

Professor Heinrich Bauerfeld, head of Frankfurt University's Seminar for Mathematics Teaching, gained a lot of information on the subject in a project investigating the possibility of modernising mathematics teaching. This work was financed by the Volkswagen Foundation who donated one million Marks.

Random tests during a preliminary study showed that initial teaching at elementary schools favours children from the lower middle class. During the test period they showed the greatest improvement in learning. Working-class and upper middle-class children showed less progress, the Professor said.

"After the experimental course," he added, "the reverse was true. Children from working-class and upper middle-class homes showed the greatest increases in learning while the progress shown by lower middle-class children corresponded to what it had been before."

Learning to think and thus gaining better opportunities are not inborn. The introduction of new mathematics is dependent on decisions of educational policy and the further training of teachers.

"At first I had a lot to learn," the teacher in Hamburg said. "After the course at the Further Teacher Training Institute I spent my holiday in Spain last summer swotting two hours every morning and afternoon on the beach."

The education ministers of the Federal states realised that teachers were the most important cog when they decided to modernise mathematics teaching at their conference in Saarbrücken two years ago.

In one of their recommendations they stated, "If there is to be successful modernisation of mathematics the basic and further training of for all types of schools must be to this end."

This will have to be done beginning of the 1972-73 school. From that date onwards only new matics will be taught at elem schools in the Federal Republic.

Dr Heinrich Schoene is respons planning and statistics in the Rhi Palatinate Ministry of Educatio the Arts and it was he who was he the special committee that drew education ministers' 1968 recom tions.

Today he says that the success new mathematics teaching depend ly on the commitment of the Young teachers were already at with the new method.

Seminars have taught then Georg Cantor (1845-1918) first es ed quantum teaching in Leipzig theory and practice was further d ed in Germany, France and, not Canada where Zoltan Paul Die Hungarian, did a lot of work subject.

Older teachers can only learn ab educational principles of new matics in further training cours courses of this type are not every cup of tea.

Dr Schoene has spoken of a gen problem. Fresh teachers for new matics will not be ready until 1 1976. Even after 1972 when new matics is to be introduced through Federal Republic it will be a pure of chance whether a child really have a truly modern mathematics tion. Children who have to switch teacher who is well-versed in the method to one who is more traditionalist will have been really lucky.

The profession of mathematics lost its attraction a long time Between 1947 and 1967 for exam total of eighty mathematics te graduated from the Hamburg colle education. These eighty teachers supposed to replace retiring teachers occupy new posts at the city's elementary and secondary schools, each with an average of classes.

In August 1968 the Volkswagen Foundation spoke of the disastrous teach shortage and turned particularly to mathematical and science subjects in school.

The Foundation then started a programme to try and encourage young people to become mathematics teach 75 million Marks is being spent on this.

The Foundation announced, "By 1 three to four times as many mathem teachers will be needed in high school the Federal Republic if these subjects to be given their full due in view of rise in the number of pupils."

The recommendations made by education ministers at their conference Stuttgart were intended to make up the mistakes and neglect in the fie recent years.

But this is not enough. Anyone dig into the subject will find that education ministers have found it di cult to get the necessary guidelines fo modernisation of mathematics teach passed in their Federal state.

The Saarbrücken recommendatio must serve as a basis. This guarant standardisation, it is true, but in practi it is a laborious process especially textbooks must be examined and appr ed before they can be used in schools.

The departments of the educati authorities responsible for this are oft

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MEDICINE

Radar method locates heart complaints

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

Doctors will in future be able to measure the time taken by the blood to pass through the heart and lungs by using a radar method similar to that used by police to catch drivers breaking the speed limit.

Professor Feinendegen and a group of doctors and engineers from the Atomic Research Station in Jülich developed this new radar method and recently introduced the first equipment of this type, the Gamma Retina V, to the public.

The idea is simple enough. It normally takes eight tenths of a second for blood to pass from the auricle, where the spent blood arrives from the superior and inferior venea cavae, to the ventricle.

Between the auricle and the ventricle there is the heart valve that opens under the pressure of the arriving blood and then immediately closes to prevent any blood flowing back.

If this valve is defective in any way and does not close correctly the flow of blood becomes slower. A healthy heart pumps blood through the lungs in 6.7 seconds. A sick heart does not function so quickly.

Medicine has only been able to take measurements as precise as this since substances with radioactive markings have been available for injection into the blood stream.

The Jülich working party has developed the radiation camera, invented as early as 1954, to such an advanced stage that it will be soon be available to a number of hospitals.

A small, harmless amount of a radioactive marked substance is injected into the patient's arm. It is carried by the bloodstream to the right auricle and from there into the right ventricle, through the lungs and to the left side of the heart before being pumped back into the body.

At eight stages on this journey a crystal registers the radioactive substance and measures the amount of time elapsing before it is next registered.

A small electronic computer compares this interval with the normal speed and a few minutes later doctors are able to consult a paper strip and find out at what point the heart is defective, whether the valve is not working properly or whether the whole of the heart is weak.

The test solution injected into patients consists of an organic compound of indium 113, a metal that loses half its radioactivity after ninety minutes. More than half of the radioactivity is excreted by the kidneys after less than two hours.

The amount of radiation to which the patient is subjected is about half of that used in a normal X-ray. It is therefore practically harmless and certainly far less harmful that inserting a heart cathedor, previously the only way of obtaining measurements of the flow of blood in the heart and circulation.

Apart from diagnosing heart defects, the new method is also suited to controlling healing processes. If a patient being treated with drugs for a heart complaint is tested at regular intervals with the Gamma Retina V the results thus obtained will show objectively whether the course of treatment is working.

Helmut Holscher

(Handelsblatt, 5 March 1971)



Weak radioactive substances map the bloodstream and irregularities are picked up by a special camera at the Jülich laboratory (Photo: Brigitte Hellgoth)

Continued from page 8

headed by people who have no idea of mathematics. The best that can happen is that these officials give their teachers free rein in testing the new method.

Theoreticians are still arguing about the best educational programmes and the practicality and accuracy of the first new textbooks to have appeared.

Nobody has an overall view of how far preliminary work has progressed in all the Federal states, not even the secretariat of the Education Ministers' Conference. The circumstances surrounding the introduction of new mathematics reveal the clumsiness and slowness of education authorities in the Federal Republic.

But there is progress. As the structural plan of the Educational Commission of the Education Council states, "Changes in society and the political situation and the change, based on experience and research, in the assessment of a child's learning ability a re-examination of all the initial learning stages. . .

"An introduction to science and sociology and modern mathematics and language teaching must be included in the primary sphere in an elementary form. The opportunity of working well and being able to deal with difficult questions is also a relief for a child subject to new and changing stimuli in his environment."

Wolfgang Rieger

(DIE ZEIT, 26 February 1971)

Check-up scheme to combat prostate cancer

Benign and malignant tumours of the prostate gland are one of the most troublesome complaints of the elderly. Doctors and patients therefore welcome enthusiastically the various methods of hormone treatment that have been available over the past thirty years.

"Hormones instead of the knife" became a common motto among doctors. But with the findings gained in the meantime even hormone researchers are tending to support surgery at as early an age as possible.

Professor Herbert Klosterhalfen, a urologist, told the Endocrinology Association Congress meeting in Hamburg that the early operation of prostate gland sufferers was becoming more and more common.

Experience has shown that relatively young men can stand up to the strain of the operation and quickly recover after it, Professor Klosterhalfen said.

Despite the merits of surgery many doctors do not feel forced to prescribe surgery, even in the case of a benign tumour, unless bladder functions are considerably impeded if not altogether impossible.

This sort of advice was still common, the Professor said. But it was nothing more than a postponement of an unavoidable operation to a later and more dangerous date.

If treatment is delayed too long, doctors could have to reckon with a decline in the functioning powers of the kidneys or circulation that would endanger the operation when it became the only solution.

If the operation is done as early as possible the rate of mortality is only between two and three per cent thanks to modern technology. Few efficient hospitals find that a prostate case is inoperable

These and other patients who have a faulty heart or lungs and are therefore unable to undergo radical surgery are treated according to a new method. Liquid oxygen, which has a temperature of minus 19 degrees, is used to freeze the *prostate gland. The cells decay and die.* There is a relatively low rate of risk in this method.

Professor Klosterhalfen said that doctors were rarely faced with the question of whether they should operate on a patient with a malignant tumour of the prostate as it rarely happened that operable cases came to the doctors' attention. The malignant tumour of the prostate gland has few symptoms.

This state of affairs will however change when the preventive check-up for males is introduced.

Experience in America shows that radical surgery does however allow seventy per cent of patients to live for at least another five years.

Otmar Katz/PAM

(Münchner Merkur, 9 March 1971)

Long-term climate research project

One tower of Garmisch-Partenkirchen's Olympic Ski Stadium houses a piece of equipment vaguely reminiscent of a mortar and placed there by the Frauenhofer Gesellschaft's Physical Bioclimatic Research Station.

The equipment is aimed at the 1,780 metre high Wank mountain. A press of a button and its outlines appear clearly on a miniature television screen. The apparatus can also photograph the radar-produced picture as it is important for the processing.

Researchers can use the equipment to discover the height at which snow turns to rain, the strata of the atmosphere where precipitation develops and the height at which storms rise.

With the additional measurements transmitted to the headquarters in the ski stadium from radio equipment in cabins of the Wank and Elbsee funicular railways, researchers are able to supplement their work and draw up an air profile running along the course of the funicular railways.

The continual supply of air profiles for comparative purposes and the eventual drawing up of a climate profile is of the greatest importance for the ski and health resort of Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

The long-term research work will not only enable the town's healthy climate to be controlled but will also provide the basis for a medical and bioclimatic analysis.

Recently the public has begun to pay more attention to problems of the environment. Air pollution has assumed such alarming proportions in many parts of the world that this is not surprising.

Aerosol research can play a great role here. This deals with the smallest particles of effluent gas and soot to be found hovering in the atmosphere, thus carrying out research into a previously unexplored field.

If the head of the Garmisch-Partenkirchen Research Institute, Dr Reinhold Reiter, succeeds in supplying a mathematical formula for the relation of temperature and insulating layer, there will be a chance of protecting millions of city-dwellers from the nightmare of smog.

A formula of this kind would enable meteorological stations to forecast when there would be a concentration of waste gases that could prove dangerous to people living in the area.

The work of the Institute on the behaviour of aerosols in the respiratory tract is equally important. A research programme into this has just finished after more than eight years.

A fully-automatic simulator copied the resistance shown at various points in the respiratory tract by sucking the air to be tested through a series of filters. The simulator automatically measures what quantities of the aerosols penetrate to which filter.

This apparatus enables doctors to determine the amount and harmful concentration of various dirt and toxic particles that could have penetrated into the respiratory tract and thus into the whole of the organism.

(Handelsblatt, 4 March 1971)

■ COMMERCE

No USSR trade treaty but trade still flourishes

Premier Alexei Kosygin of Russia invited Federal Republic company bosses who had been on a round trip of the industrial area in the Siberian Steppes to a glass of vodka in the Kremlin.

The communist leader acted just like a capitalist. He said: "Gentlemen, you have seen the great possibilities, please help yourself." This was in the last week of January.

But when a Soviet negotiating commission came to Bonn four weeks later to open the discussions for a new trade treaty it was obvious that it is not so simple for us to help ourselves.

Certainly Bonn had helped pave the way to these negotiations by relaxing the restrictions on the maximum amount of goods that could be imported from Russia but nevertheless the Russians were playing for greater liberalisation.

After ten days they packed their bags and returned to Moscow. The negotiations for a trade treaty were adjourned indefinitely — according to schedule as the Foreign Office in Bonn gave out. The treaty-less state of the past seven years continues.

In fact no one believed that the trade treaty could be pushed through at high speed. The main snag is what role Berlin will play in the final agreement, and this in turn depends on the outcome of the Four Power talks in and about Berlin.

As far as economic negotiations between this country and the Soviet Union are concerned, what the head of Rowenta of Offenbach has said about negotiating with Soviet representatives applies generally: "Dealing with the Russians is so complicated and time-consuming that I am not insisting on any points."

Difficulties have also been experienced by the Daimler-Benz car manufacturers in Stuttgart. For close on two years they have been negotiating with officials in Moscow for the construction of a factory for lorry manufacture on the banks of the river Kama, 1,000 kilometres east of Moscow.

It is planned to build there the largest lorry combine with an annual production of 150,000 vehicles. In order to draw level with other European countries, for instance the Italians and the French, and to win a place on the Soviet car market the Stuttgart firm is prepared to grant licences as well as to give expert advice on the construction of the factory. But it was not willing to take on the role of industrial manager since that would demand too much of an individual company.

Although Mercedes has brought in the Augsburg-Nuremberg machinery company (MAN) to cooperate since this firm has gained useful experience of dealing with communist countries, namely Rumania and Hungary, the Russians have also struck up contact with Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz in Cologne and have shown interest in an air-cooled motor system.

Daimler-Benz motors are water-cooled. The final decision on water and air cooling is now expected to be taken in the spring after the Russian Communist Party conference.

One of the main difficulties of concluding treaties with the Soviet Union is complications arising from financing the projects. Because of their dearth of foreign exchange the Russians demand favourable credit conditions.

Since Bonn has, however, State credit available only for developing countries the Soviet Union has to avoid this country's capital market because the interest rates at present are so high. It would be possible to ease the credit problem if Russia, as in the past, exported gold in large quantities. But there are no signs that the Soviet Union is going to take this way out.

Despite these difficulties this country's industry is reliable with regard to the question of financing the Kama project. Franz Heinrich Ulrich, spokesman for the Deutsche Bank says: "Our banks have managed to carry through the biggest private deal to date, delivery of steel pipes worth 2,000 million Marks (by Mannesmann). On this occasion too they will drum up all the money that is needed."

In addition to this Bonn has also expressed the possibility of a State guarantee system. Lack of foreign exchange often causes the Russians to call for mutual deals which make trading difficult. Their purchases are paid for with exports of their own goods which often force this country's industry into triangular deals, since it cannot always use what the Soviet Union has to offer.

Professor Matthias Schmitt, a member of the board of AEG, who has an intimate knowledge of trade with the East Bloc says that deals of this kind are like mediaeval bartering.

A spokesman for Hoechst dye works is of a similar opinion: "There are chances for the chemicals industry there, but difficulties arise because the Soviet Union expects us to buy its products in return."

The Confederation of Federal Republic Industries in Cologne is also not expecting a spectacular increase in the volume of trade with the Soviet Union since the Russians are scarcely able to increase their exports substantially. "Their insufficient supply of goods is aggravated by the lack of commercial products."

Statistics show that about 90 per cent of Soviet exports are raw materials and half-finished goods. Only 1.5 per cent of their items for export are mechanical goods such as machinery. Only those companies that can export capital investment goods and plant have a good chance of doing deals with this country. The consumer goods industry is virtually shut out.

Herr Busse of Braun said: "The Russians are not interested in consumer goods of a short-to-middling lifespan. They are not happy if their people have Braun equipment in front of their eyes from morn till night and their verdict is that Western exports are good."

The president of the Federal Republic industrial and commercial committee Otto Wolff von Amerongen, who is also on the Federal Republic industries East Bloc committee is optimistic nonetheless: "Trade with the East is one of the greatest investments of the future for Federal Republic world trade," he said.

And Professor Schmitt forecasts further opportunities for trade with the East to be extended despite the conditions imposed by communist planned economies. He sees the way around this via industrial cooperation: "The difference in character of industrial co-working of this kind and simple trading arrangements lies in the intensity and duration of the relationship."

Technological and scientific cooperation is also the key to extending relationships for the German company with the greatest tradition of trading with the Russians, Krupp in Essen.

Berthold Beitz, chairman of the advisory board at Krupp said: "I [illegible] convinced that it would have been [illegible] for this country to embark on cooperative ventures with the East Bloc [illegible] have brought in the 1.7 million foreign workers. For the political climate it would certainly have been better to [illegible] with communist countries. . ."

Herr Beitz is also of the opinion [illegible] the percentage of exports to the East Bloc in comparison with total exports [illegible] be doubled from the present four to [illegible] per cent: "This dream has long since [illegible] made true by Krupp. Our figures [illegible] between nine and fifteen per cent. Throughout the years we have never [illegible] through trading with the East Bloc [illegible] have always earned handsomely."

In his opinion increasing trade with the communist East Bloc is possible [illegible] without the completion of a Federal Republic-Soviet Union trade treaty. [illegible] fact that there has been no treaty [illegible] several years has not harmed bilateral trade.

Berthold Beitz said: "On the contrary [illegible] Since 1963 trade between this country and the Soviet Union has doubled [illegible] almost 3 milliard Marks per year."

But Herr Beitz' love for Russia has [illegible] limits. Some years ago Kosygin, knowing of the Krupp plight, promised him [illegible] honoured burial place in the Kremlin [illegible] if he moved to Moscow. He answered drily: "For as long as I live I shall remain a capitalist. When I am dead you [illegible] perhaps have me then."

Wolfgang Hoffmann
(DIE ZEIT, 12 March 1971)

Federal Republic-Soviet trade figures

In millions of Marks

Year	FRG imports from Soviet Union	FRG exports to Soviet Union
1960	673	778
61	796	823
62	861	826
63	835	614
64	937	774
65	1101	586
66	1153	541
67	1100	792
68	1176	1094
69	1306	158[illegible]
1970	1253	1546

DIE ZEIT/GLOBUS

Optimistic view of trade with communist Bloc

Professor Matthias Schmitt, a member of the board of AEG, has analysed on a broad basis the "economic aspects of the government's East Bloc policy" while working for the Federal Republic Society for foreign affairs policies.

His visions of the future are, to be blunt, far too beautiful to be true. He sees cooperation between companies in the communist East and free West as providing a decisive basis on which companies from different social systems can work together.

A connection of this kind would create for example an intensity and continuity of relationships, which cannot be achieved by a mere exchange of goods, quite in contrast to commerce, which is all too often conducted in conjunction with trading partners in the East within the context of a wildly outdated exchange system.

Cooperation means, in addition to this, making capital and know-how indirectly available and leads to interdependence of both countries involved.

Hopes such as these overlook some factors, however. Professor Schmitt himself cites an example where there were negotiations for four years on a co-operative venture with Bulgaria and then a further two years were spent trying to find out why this communal venture did not function correctly, until finally it was working satisfactorily.

The whole project swallowed up capital investments to the tune of seven million Marks. It is no wonder Professor Matthias Schmitt recommended that there should be small beginnings and greater ambitions later.

Cooperation does mean, however, a long-term adherence to the concept of the western partner. How western ideas are to be incorporated into the framework of a planned economy is in the main undetermined.

Futhermore it is significant that the few cooperative ventures that have come off so far have been with those communist countries that have begun to find the orthodox socialist economic system too cramped.

On the other hand there has been little success in this field with the Soviet Union with which the only scheme to succeed basically is the system of licences.

Recently cooperation with other East Bloc countries on the basis of economic agreements concluded with the Bonn government has been started. In the light of this it was still not clear in Bonn at the beginning of the negotiations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union for a new economic agreement whether Moscow is prepared to draw this sphere into a pact at least verbally.

We shall have to wait and see whether time proves Professor Schmitt right when he says that in Comecon countries as well there will have to be a development beyond the logic of an economic system that is for the most part switched to autarchy and bilateralism and that eastern Europe too will find itself forced to make national economies far more international.

Of course currency exchange controls are not suitable for an industrial country that is ambitious when it can produce outstanding technical achievements in certain fields.

But in the Soviet Union as far as the relationship between politics and the economy is concerned it is clearly politics and doctrine that remain the dominant factors.

The plan devised by Professor Matthias Schmitt that would make the rouble convert to an exchangeable currency in easy stages is fascinating. But it remains an open question whether there are the opportunities and the necessary prerequisites for this to be put into practice.

Even though other East Bloc countries are straining hard to break free of the straitjacket of bilateralism and regard a convertible rouble as one possibility for achieving worldwide economic integration, they will have to content themselves with developing their economies in the well-known channels for as long as Russia says Njet to making the rouble convertible.

Certainly on the exchange of goods scheme the volume of traffic will increase. Professor Schmitt himself learnt in Moscow that the time is not yet ripe for his "capitalist" ideas to be put into practice.

(Handelsblatt, 8 March 1971)

■ LABOUR RELATIONS

Unemployment benefits should be improved

Unemployment is still the greatest spectre hanging over any worker, particularly those in the higher income brackets, who often regard unemployment benefit as a kind of jumped-up welfare work. This attitude is incorrect, in this respect a high degree of awareness is necessary.

One of the duties of a modern economic policy is to secure full employment. Since the mid-fifties the Federal Republic has fulfilled this obligation to its citizens. Redundancies are no longer a serious problem.

There have always been sufficient jobs for those who needed them. The number of situations vacant has on average exceeded the quota of unemployed by a considerable margin.

It is only by drafting in foreign workers — the total at present in this country is nearly two million — that we have been able to fulfil the requirements of firms here.

Economics policies should also make sure that the companies remain solvent and viable and that the export quota does not drop.

One technological revolution comes hard on the heels of another. Constant change keeps the market alive. Those who want to keep up must make sufficient investments and change to fit the pattern as often as is necessary.

It will not always be possible to keep jobs going without making changes. Dismissals are often unavoidable and sometimes quite independent of the massive structural changes that affect whole branches of industry. Protective contracts and other agreements protect workers from the greatest hardships, but the transition is not simple.

The redundancy insurance scheme that has existed in Germany since 1927 has long since ceased to play the role of a protector against catastrophes. With a budget of 3.5 thousand million Marks and a contribution of 1.3 per cent paid by the employee in the insurance scheme and his employer and an upper limit at present set at 1,900 Marks the Federal Labour Office would soon be out of business if millions of unemployed started streaming into labour exchanges. If that happened the matter would have to pass to the State which would have to intervene as far as possible.

The Federal Labour Office's funds are at present mainly needed to pay poor-weather compensation to building workers temporarily laid off and for measures to promote careers and career opportunities. Only one quarter of this money goes to the unemployed.

But just how does unemployment hit those affected? Does a short-term loss of a job without an immediate opening elsewhere amount to a catastrophe for the man who is laid off?

Let us take an example. An office worker is earning 1,800 Marks a month. He is married with two children. His take-home pay is something like 1,340 Marks. If he were unemployed for a year this man would receive unemployment benefit of 915.20 Marks per month. This would be 68 per cent of his take-home pay. There are two questions that must be asked:

Firstly: Is unemployment benefit of 68 per cent of the take-home pay sufficient to bridge the gap during a period of temporary unemployment or could this amount be raised substantially without making the worker take the attitude that he might as well be out of work as working for almost the same money?

Secondly: Is the 1,900 Mark limit reasonable in the light of wages and salary trends in 1971 and is it sufficient to cover the needs of white-collar workers who have never thought in terms of unemployment in the past?

Experts in the unemployment insurance branch feel that unemployment benefit could be raised a few per cent without leading to the Andy Capp syndrome, without discouraging the unemployed from trying to find a new job.

In addition raising the 1,900 Mark ceiling would not lead to any grave difficulties. The figure 2,500 Marks is being mooted in this context.

Increasing the mobility and the social security of working people who are temporarily caught up in the whirlpool of technical changes or structural improvements and made redundant would mean an all-round gain.

Short terms of unemployment must become an acceptable contingency for small groups of workers in our modern, highly productive society, which cannot survive without constant change to meet new conditions.

But developments of this kind that are forced on people whether they like it or not are only acceptable when they are accompanied by measures to ease the suffering of those affected and their families.

What is more the measures must be sufficient to cover the needs of men and their wives and children in all income brackets. What is sufficient for the lowly-paid worker will not cover all the commitments run up by a man with a high income.

Companies cannot bear the brunt of these expenses entirely. Society, and its organisations specially set up for these purposes, namely the labour exchanges, must step in. The permanent technical revolution charges a high price.

Werner Mühlbradt
(DIE WELT, 11 March 1971)

Pensions scheme for ex ministers

The scheme of pensions for cabinet ministers that has applied up till now is unsatisfactory. Only those who have been in the cabinet at least four years and who are aged 55 or more can expect a minister's pension under the present scheme.

Above all the age-limit for retired ministers is based on an outdated notion that they must all be worthy old gentlemen, an idea that was far more suited to the Adenauer era than the present day.

If the government crisis in the autumn of 1966 had occurred earlier and Gerhard Schröder had not moved into the Ministry of Defence it many have come to pass that the Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs in Adenauer's cabinet and Erhard's would have been without any claims to welfare after thirteen years' service.

Prospects such as this do not make active political service a very attractive career for younger people since becoming a minister generally means giving up one's previous career.

The new plan put forward by the three parliamentary parties, however, seems to contain a superabundance of generosity. It states that in future at the age of 55 every politician will be entitled to a pension, as long as he has spent a year as a minister.

In fact the provision in this case amounts to only 12 per cent of the salary paid to the minister when in office, but two years' service gets over 18 per cent and three years' 25 per cent. Nowhere else is it possible to earn an old age pension so quickly. Following the introduction of pensions for Bundestag members the personal risk involved in becoming a politician has diminished, anyway.

For cabinet ministers who were in office for less than three years a sum of money to tide them over would have been sufficient. And for the others pensions should not come into operation any sooner than they do for the vast mass of workers, that is to say at sixty.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 March 1971)

Training Turkish workers for jobs in Turkey

With the introduction of a new development aid scheme the Federal Republic plans to help skilled workers from other countries employed here as *Gastarbeiter* to make use of the experience they have gained for the benefit of their home countries.

A statement was made in Bonn by the Minister for Economic Cooperation, Erhard Eppler, to the effect that this scheme will begin in May this year with 55 Turkish guest workers and will later be extended to the Maghreb countries.

The Bundestag budgeting commitee has set aside three million Marks for this project. The Turkish workers who planned to return home on 1 May will spend nine months in Nuremberg studying for a diploma in mechanical engineering, car repair and electronics. Later on in Turkey they will study business management.

A further course will begin in September in Cologne for 150 Turks. The Ministry, which is responsible for development aid, will bear the costs of the training and the workers' accommodation.

On return to Turkey those who have done best in the courses will have an opportunity of branching out into business on their own in the servicing and spare-parts industries, as long as they have put aside a sufficient amount of capital from their earnings in this country.

If so they will each receive credit in Turkey of between 5,000 and 15,000 Marks (the duration of the loan being ten years, interest seven per cent with two free years).

(DIE WELT, 6 March 1971)

Ruhrkohle runs into trouble with works councils

A feud has broken out between the management of the Federal Republic coal mining company, *Ruhrkohle* and the works council of the fifty-two pits united in this concern.

Despite the fact that he is known to be prudent and circumspect, the boss of *Ruhrkohle*, Hans Helmut Kuhnke, father of the famous Federal Republic international tennis player Christian Kuhnke, has unwittingly walked into this battle which is concerned with internal politics.

Sixty-three year-old Hans Helmut Kuhnke, who is all for good order and harmony, has set up so-called discussion circles with the more than 5,000 executives in the 200,000-strong concern. In these groups salaries and working conditions will be discussed.

The setting up of the discussion circles angered the works councils in *Ruhrkohle* as a whole. Executives are also company workers according to company law and are therefore meant to be represented by the works council.

The *Ruhrkohle* boss had been given a different definition of the executive staff by his legal adviser. And when Kuhnke upheld the validity of his discussion circles the works council told the management that it would be withdrawing its cooperation.

In addition to this the works council made it known that in future it would do nothing to prevent a spontaneous down-tools, or wildcat strike.

Those who have conservative ideas about the interpretation of Federal Republic company law were up in arms about this move. For company law provides that business managements and works councils should work with cooperation and mutual trust. This, according to the conservatives, has not been infringed by the setting up of the discussion circles by the *Ruhrkohle* management.

Executives have a special status, formally set out in Federal Republic labour laws. If they themselves have certain powers of management — namely the right of hiring and firing — they are considered to be employers.

Meantime the increased concentration of companies into major industrial groups has watered down this special status. Industrial leaders are all too willing to bestow on long-serving members of their staff who can no longer be offered further promotion, honorary titles and empty positions of seeming importance.

The greatest advantage for an executive was the right of free negotiation of salary separate from the normal wage-scale agreements. Other office workers had to keep quiet about this while the personnel department management formed a kind of secret alliance with the personnel administration.

Now the major companies, such as for instance the chemicals concerns, employ thousands of workers who are not covered by the normal wage scale agreements but who no longer fulfil any kind of genuine employer role. By definition 5,000 employers in a mammoth concern are quite out of the question.

Unions in the DGB whose chief planners are thought to have some connection with the anger of the *Ruhrkohle* works councils have been perturbed for some time that so-called executives are fulfilling employee roles. This was confirmed by a publicity campaign in which the DGB called on executives to voice their complaints. About 13,000 did so by letter.

These so-called employers, according to the DGB, felt that they were being exploited by actual employers. In the income bracket up to 3,000 Marks per month they feel they have been doing the donkey work for which the board of directors took all the credit. This group, 1,500,000 strong, was found by the DGB to be another section of "the under-privileged".

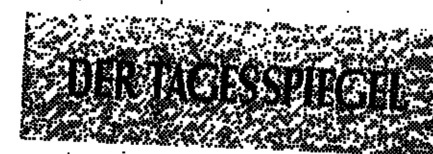
Ruhrkohle boss Kuhnke finds himself dragged into this battle for status by executives. And this cautious man who has never before allowed any trouble to arise with the unions is now being encouraged by the Confederation of Federal Republic Employers Associations in Cologne to fight the battle to the last.

The worst is yet to come. The overall works council of loss-making *Ruhrkohle* informed the management that if it held separate talks with executives it must in future reckon with having to deal not with the overall council but with the individual works councils of the 52 pits. Once a week throughout the year a works council representative could knock on Hans Helmut Kuhnke's door and discuss the same topics as the other 51!

Ernst Willenbrock
(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 7 March 1971)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Berlin University launches seabed research project



West Berlin Technical University's department of marine engineering has launched a project group for work in the new discipline of marine technology.

It involves specialists in various sectors, but mainly mining, nuclear technology and shipbuilding, and they both research and teach.

Already, for instance, seminars are held to deal in concentrated form with the whole gamut of exploiting the sea's reserves of raw materials for scientists at university, in industry and in administration.

The cost factor, and linked with it the sea's depth, does, of course, play a crucial part in all projects for mining minerals from on or under the seabed.

Disregarding petroleum and natural gas economic propositions in shallow waters include the exploitation of what are termed heavy mineral soaps, such as tin, diamond-bearing sand, magnetic sand and calcareous mussel shells, and indeed sand and aggregate for the building trade.

The deeper and further away from the coast the finds are the richer the deposits must be to warrant the increasing cost of mining them.

The development of new methods, systems and machinery for prospecting, mining and processing deposits is naturally of crucial importance.

The deposits in question include aluminium clays, so-called thermal caustic sludge containing a high proportion of copper and nickel and phosphate and manganese clods, the latter being particularly valued for the cobalt, copper and nickel they also contain.

Seawater itself is also rich in usable raw materials, for instance magnesium, a much-used lightweight metal that occurs in seawater in the form of magnesium salts. Primarily, though, the sea is a reservoir of organic products.

As occurred thousands of years ago on dry land Man now appears to be developing from a hunter to a collector to a cultivator of the seas.

There are plans for aquacultures, mainly in seawater lagoons and behind barrages, even making use of the discharged heat of future nuclear power stations, hitherto considered to represent a biological hazard in rivers and lakes.

Characteristically enough an American astronaut turned his back on outer space some years ago to devote his time to deep-sea research.

Diving equipment and vehicles can look back on a period of tempestuous development both in practice and theory. There will soon be liquid breathing devices that take their oxygen from the water like a fish's gills do. Divers will then be able to stay under for a virtually unlimited length of time.

For the exploitation of manganese clods and the valuable thermal caustic sludge that is there for the taking on the bed of the Red Sea and down to a depth of 2,000 metres below ground level Dr Boes, the Berlin engineering consultants, have developed a twin-pipeline system.

Pumps on the surface pump water down the one pipeline and back up the other. On the way the pipeline collects the raw material from the seabed.

For the manganese clods, which have a greater specific weight than water, it is intended to use cylindrical containers into which the raw material will automatically be channelled and the containers then sent up the pipeline like pneumatic post cartridges.

There are already a variety of diving vehicles and underwater observation posts, indeed, entire underwater camps have been designed and only await construction.

British engineers have designed an underwater vehicle in which two men can survey the seabed down to a depth of 1,000 metres over a distance of twelve kilometres and a period of up to fifteen hours.

The vehicle is powered by two 3.2-horse-power electric motors and an oil-filled lead-acid battery.

Its equipment includes two 1,000-watt headlights, a device for detecting objects in the water, radio, a depth-sounder, compasses, a submarine telephone using pressure waves and cable TV with video recording eequipment.

In short: Davy Jones's locker will soon be a hive of activity.

Hellmut Droscha

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 6 March 1971)

Digital desk chronometer from Berlin

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Not everyone may have their eyes glued to the screen when skiing events are televised but most people switch on to watch the Apollo spaceshots. One lot go up, the others go down but in both cases it is fascinating to watch the seconds and tenths of a second flash by at the bottom of the screen.

The fascination of numbers flashing by now need no longer be limited to televiewers. It is available for home, office, workshop and laboratory in the shape of a newly-developed electronic table chronometer using luminous digits.

Berlin inventors, taking advantage of the integrated circuits developed in the course of space research, have come up with this squat container with a clock face the size of a car speedometer and an almost non-existent appetite in terms of electricity.

The chronometer may be small in size, being towered over by a telephone, but its accuracy is claimed to be stupendous. Over a period of years it is more accurate than quartz chronometers, hitherto considered to be the non plus ultra.

It is started by push button in conjunction, say, with the Post Office time signal. Should there be any inaccuracy here, the manufacturers emphasise, it can only be because the finger did not respond swiftly enough to the pips and can certainly be rectified whenever the need arises.

The chronometer can also be stopped and started as required to time specific sequences. The margin of error there may be could, in any case, be eliminated at some future date by linking the timepiece directly to the Post Office time signal.

The chronometers can be built to show four, six or seven figures – hour and minute, hour, minute and second and hour, minute, second and tenth of a second, as on TV.

The obvious advantages of the new device are ease of reading, noiselessness and the absence of mechanical parts that might be subject to wear and tear.

Watching tenths of a second jig past at high speed may not be everyone's cup of tea but in many cases it will be of benefit, either directly or in intimating that the owner is up-to-date and makes the best use of his time. The new chronometers are certainly optically attractive.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 6 March 1971)

Infotheques for motorists

Motorists can hear for thems[elves] from next year up-to-the-[minute] weather and road condition rep[orts] infotheques to be installed at all [auto]bahn service centres by ADAC, [the] Federal Republic motoring organ[isation].

Following successful trials at G[...] autobahn service centre, Hanover, [the] first permanent infotheque has just [been] taken into service at the ADAC's M[unich] head office.

On picking up the receiver moto[rists] will hear the latest road report [from] Deutschlandfunk in Cologne. These reports will be taped automatic[ally as] soon as the cue is given (the jing[le the] radio plays before each transmission).

Each infortheque costs roughly [...] Marks. The Munich infotheque is tu[ned] to Bayerischer Rundfunk's mo[...] wavelength, which is to start transm[itting] on 1 April this year.

The radio in its turn can re[ly on] up-to-the-minute road reports [from] ADAC, the police and foreign meteo[rolo]gical facilities.

DTC, another automobile club, called on the government to app[oint a] road safety commissioner. The mea[sures] undertaken by the Ministry of Tran[sport,] a spokesman for the club said in Mu[nich,] are unlikely to make much difference.

In view of the 19,000 road death[s per] annum the commissioner ought to la[unch] an immediate programme to im[prove] ambulance facilities and try to raise [funds] to finance the measures necessary.

When 5,000 million Marks a yea[r are] spent on roadbuilding, the club [...] fifty million Marks for road safety [...] to be forthcoming.

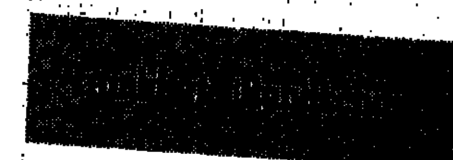
"Otherwise," the club conclud[ed, Min]ister of Transport Georg Leber can [count] on at least 300,000 people not livi[ng to] see the completion of the present ro[ad] building programme in 1985."

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 10 March 1971)



An artist's impression of the Transurban system of moving pavements (Pho[to: ...])

Moving pavements to beat the rush-hour rush



Pedestrians in the city will soon be able to make their way from A to B via moving pavements travelling at a speed of eighteen kilometres an hour (twelve mph), a mode of transport recently unveiled in Munich by Krauss-Maffei.

Travellators are claimed to be considerably cheaper than buses, trams, Underground or suburban electric trains and to be able to carry more passengers too. They will be available by 1976 at the latest.

A rotating, disc-shaped hydraulic lift carries up to 400 people at a time to the level of the moving pavement where they step safely over to the moving belt, which runs along steel and perspex tubing, can negotiate corners, is powered by linear induction motors and is cushioned on magnetic fields.

The manufacturers estimate the cost of a kilometre of moving pavement to be seven million marks, as opposed to about sixty million per kilometre of Underground and the cost per person per kilometre at three pfennigs, as oppo[sed to] eight by bus, fifteen by tram and [...] Underground.

The casing can be laid flush wi[th the] ground, above ground or below, [...] manufactured in prefabricated [...] and so easily be adaptable to [...]ments.

Up to 36,000 people an hour [...] the moving pavement in either dire[ction] as opposed to a maximum of 34,00[0 by] the Underground. No one need wait [more] than fifty seconds.

A trial section is to be built [at the] firm's Allach, Munich, works. The [Min]istry of Science is to subsidise trials.

Express cab transport is a po[ssible] variation or accompaniment. Inste[ad of] moving pavements the casing would [con]tain cabs that are accelerated to [...] kilometres an hour (thirty mph) be[tween] stops.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 March 1971)

■ OUR WORLD

Cologne woman leads police a merry dance

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

At regular four-weekly intervals "Radio Gisela" programmes come on the air on Cologne police wavelengths. A charming female voice with a Cologne accent interrupts the monotonous flow of police commands. Police officials know immediately that Gisela has slipped into a police car somewhere and has set to on the microphone.

Gisela, who has told the police that she 31, enjoys, according to her own admission, police efforts to find out where she is. A spokesman for Cologne police admits that Gisela is only able to make her pirate broadcasts because "police officers have not locked their vehicles."

Gisela greets "the police lads" in a polite tone, asks if she is being picked up loud and clear and, according to a senior police official, chatters away in a lot of gibberish, which is presumably intended to be the introduction to a song.

The mysterious Gisela sings unaccompanied fairly harmless ditties. Her repertoire is not great. Her favourite evergreen is, "Ich wollt' ich wär ein Huhn" (I wish I were a chicken).

Pirate broadcaster Gisela went into action during Carnival and a reporter from a Cologne paper who was listening over the police radio said: "It was just right for the last mad days of Carnival, ideal for the mad men of Cologne. And with its lively unselfconscious nature the Carnival broadcast was far superior to those put out by authorised radio stations."

However, police officials were not too happy about Gisela's broadcast which caused them many headaches. They searched for hours but still could not find her. Some reckoned that the young woman had by this time acquired her own transmitter. Others feared that Gisela had made an exception and borrowed a fire brigade transmitter. Others thought she may have tried her luck with autobahn police radios.

But Gisela was not broadcasting from fire brigade vehicles, code name Florian, nor from Edwin, the autobahn police vehicles. She had remained with her favourites on the "Arnold" wavelength, the city police.

What is more this time Gisela had not waited until she found an unattended police car somewhere on the streets of Cologne but was broadcasting from the grounds of police headquarters, where she had slipped into one of the several police cars parked there.

They sought her here, they sought her there, they sought the elusive Gisela everywhere but she could not be found and managed to carry on her broadcast till midnight on the night of Shrove Tuesday. She closed down her programme by singing loudly: "On Ash Wednesday it's all over".

Before this however she had been able to listen to the police messages as they hunted her down and was able to make ironic comments on them interspersed with ear-splitting bursts of laughter. The whole police force realised that Gisela was enjoying herself immensely.

When police officials finally realised that she was not in any of the cars on patrol but must be in one of those parked outside headquarters Gisela had to make for safety. She told them that she was going to hide in some dark corner.

A few minutes later when all the cars had been checked and locked Gisela came on the air again and told astounded police that she was broadcasting from one of their motorbikes. She complained bitterly that the crate did not have a powerful enough transmitter. Gisela freely admitted that the urge to make her illegal broadcasts generally comes over her when she has had a few drinks. But the police think it is more likely to be a mental disorder that comes over her once a month.

Pirate Gisela is convinced that the police will never bring her to court because they would have to admit that they had not paid sufficient attention their radio cars. The police think that if they prosecuted Gisela she would end up receiving psychiatric treatment.

Her broadcasts have never caused a serious disturbance to police work and have never seriously interfered with their radio messages so they have always been able to see the funny side of it.

After the Carnival broadcast they are looking for a gatekeeper to check on people entering the grounds of police headquarters.

But this will not help them whenever Gisela finds an unguarded police car on the outskirts of the city.

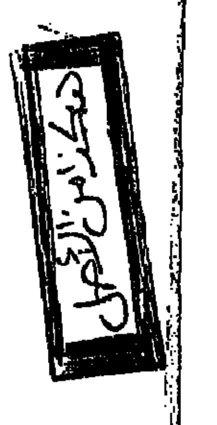
Once the search had to be given up because Gisela had got into a Cologne/Mülheim police car, crawled between the seats and sent out her programmes.

Another favourite trick of hers is to get into one of the police cars waiting outside football grounds. She takes a transistor radio with her so that she can listen to live football commentaries and then she makes her own commentary for the police who are unable to listen to the broadcast themselves.

Gisela has been caught several times but she was always been set free although she said that she would go on making her broadcasts.

One fact about her background that police have learned is that she once had a policeman boyfriend who taught her how to use patrol car radios.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 6 March 1971)



GDR population stagnant

The population of the German Democratic Republic has scarcely increased at all in the past few years. At the census of 1 January this year 17,040,926 GDR citizens were registered.

This amounted to an increase of 37,271 on the last census, dated 31 December 1964, according to the head of the GDR Central Statistical Administration, Arno Donda. He said that a growth of a mere 0.2 per cent in six years was "not great".

The reason given for this lack of a population explosion was the unfavourable balance of the population as a result of "the imperialistic wars"! At the moment one citizen in five in the GDR is a pensioner.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 March 1971)

Las Vegas Rhine project in jeopardy

Plans have been made to establish at Elten on the lower Rhine a pleasure park at a cost of 125 million Marks. A model of the pleasure park that should be in operation by 1973 has been made and the capital for the building of it has been deposited with a lawyer.

Emmy Nahrhaft, 55, from Düsseldorf heads a group of financiers who intend to build the gambling centre that will be open twenty-four hours a day. The centre will be modelled on Las Vegas in America.

According to Emmy Nahrhaft the centre will be built in the American colonial style and will include 70 restaurants, 120 shops and facilities from a chemist to a church. There will be many gambling houses, boutiques selling Oriental wares, tea shops, baths, a bowling alley and a go-cart track as well as riding stables.

On an artificial lake a Mississippi river boat will sail. There will be hotels with 1,500 beds of all classes for visitors. The "city" will be arranged with covered ways for pedestrians.

There is one difficulty that besets this project that must not be overlooked, however. For years the people of Elten have objected to the granting of a private gaming concession and so far the local authorities responsible have not granted approval of the project. This concession, the initiators of the project freely admit, governs not only the building of the Elten casino but also the whole "Las Vegas" project.

While officially the promoters of this scheme are optimistic that eventually they will be awarded permission to go ahead and press their arguments for the project even more tenaciously, many people in Elten are sceptical that the scheme will ever come to fruition.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 9 March 1971)

NEWS IN BRIE[F]

Prisoners' leav[e]

Extremely successful was the wa[y] Hesse Justice Minister Hemfler [des]cribed the programme that has re[cent]ly been introduced allowing prisone[rs to] go home for periods of leave.

During 1970 more than 1,800 w[hose] prison sentence was due to end within next three years were allowed to [take] advantage of this concession, accordi[ng to] the Justice Ministry in Wiesbaden.

Only eight per cent of prisoners were allowed to go home did not r[eturn] to the place of detention voluntarily.

The periods of the leave were any[thing] up to 14 days in duration. In all cases the prisoners were quickly tak[en in] charge once more.

The Minister of Justice pointed [out] that allowing prisoners home for [leave] gave direct evidence of the valu[e of] sentencing prisoners to be on rem[and] after a crime and the value of su[ch a] sentence to prevent men and wo[men] from committing further crimes.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 11 February [1971])

Foreign residen[ts]

Approximately three million [for]eigners were living in the Fe[deral] Republic up to September 1970, acc[ord]ing to statistics released by the Fe[deral] Statistics Office in Wiesbaden.

This figure is 20 per cent (600,0[00]) more than the figure quoted for [the] previous September.

This increase is due to the contin[ued] demand for labour in 1970 allied [to] increased activity among foreign firms [in] this country.

Italians made up the major conting[ent] 19.1 per cent or 569,000 persons, fo[l]lowed by Yugoslavs with 515,000 (1[7.7] per cent). Turks were next on the lis[t] 460,000 (15.8 per cent), then Gre[eks] 343,000 (11.5 per cent).

As in previous counts 25 per cent of [all] foreigners live in North Rhine-Westph[alia] with approximately 76,000 in Colog[ne].

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 February 19[71])

Stay-at-homes

Many people in this country stay at home at the weekend, according t[o] a survey conducted by citizen[s'] committees in six cities. The survey wa[s] commissioned by the Nuremberg to[wn] planning institute.

Asked what they would prefer to do [at] the weekend twenty-seven per cen[t] admitted that they wanted only t[o] remain at home in their own gardens.

A further twenty-seven per cent sai[d] that they never had anything definite o[n] at the weekend. Twenty-five per cent sai[d] that they went out to somewher[e] refreshing in the country, away from th[e] noise and dirt of the city.

The remainder said that they went t[o] parks in the city, to the city centre or t[o] another part of the city at weekends.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 12 February 19[71])

GDR press freed

All restrictions on newspapers fro[m] the German Democratic Republi[c] being brought into this country we[re] lifted by a unanimous vote of th[e] Bundestag on 10 March.

It was decided that the temporary ruling allowing GDR papers and magazines to be imported, which was due to expire on 31 March should be extended indefinitely.

In addition the proviso that GDR newspapers could only be handled via the postal services and the trade were withdrawn.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 March 1971)

■ SPORT

Olympic building work forges ahead

From the word go the men responsible for the construction of the Olympic sports facilities in Munich and Kiel promised to put all their cards on the table and so far they have kept their promise.

Carl Mertz, chairman of the holding company responsible for the construction work, recently held yet another press conference in the Olympic city. The general note was one of optimism, though not on every score.

There is, for instance, the much-vaunted marquee structure that is to top the Olympic stadium and the main arenas. It will be unique and will soon be as popular an international attraction as the Eiffel Tower, or so Willi Daume, who heads the entire Olympic organisation, recently maintained.

Mertz, however, made no bones about the fact that it has already cost him many a sleepless night and will no doubt cost him a good many more.

His anxiety is understandable. It will cover an area of 74,800 square metres (more than eighteen acres) and weigh not far short of 2,000 tons. A marquee roof of this size takes some designing and erecting.

It will, for instance, take a network of hawsers weighing 1,645 tons and supported by masts up to eighty metres (262 ft) tall and 3.5 metres (12 ft) in diameter. In all there will be 440 kilometres (275 miles) of hawser.

Then again, there are hawsers and hawsers. Some of them, on the outer circumference, will be as thick as not one but several arms. They will consist of ten bundles of 55 skeins each consisting of seven wires half a centimetre in diameter.

Taking half-centimetre wire as the unit of account, as it were, the total hawser length will be 1,694 kilometres (1,120 miles). The hawsers will support 330-odd tons of transparent, grey-brown tinted acrylic glass.

On the day, whenever it is, hydraulic presses will lift the whole structure off the ground centimetre by centimetre. The size of a dozen football grounds and the weight of 2,000 Volkswagens, the marquee's hawser network will consist of 137,000 knots.

It will be a dramatic sight and it is hardly surprising that the prospect is causing the men responsible many a sleepless night.

What, Herr Mertz was asked, will happen if the experiment proves a failure and the whole structure collapes. His answer was short and to the point. "It has to prove a success," he countered.

He had already commented that at such an enormous and complex event as the Olympics mistakes are bound to happen but not for one moment did he have the symbol of the Munich Olympics, the marquee roof, in mind. There must be no mistakes on this score.

This, of course, is why the construction company has spared no expense and carried out electronic tests on the basis of the estimates made on the strength of scale model trials.

The upshot has been a delay in schedules and the roof will not now be erected until half a year later than originally planned. The computer needed additional data on the hawsers.

In all other respects Olympic construction work is forging ahead. The facilities may not as yet have been fitted out but the buildings themselves are going up either on or well ahead of schedule.

The baths, the regatta buildings, the churches in the Olympic village and the central university sports block, which during the Games will house radio and TV facilities, are complete and ready for fitting out.

Ninety-six per cent of the Olympic stadium is up, 92 per cent of the sports arena, sixty per cent of the cycle track, ninety per cent of the Olympic village, 85 per cent of the earth-moving work for the regatta course, sixty per cent of Riem equestrian centre and thirty per cent of the rifle ranges.

Work on the interiors of the Olympic buildings is also making good progress. The baths are 25 per cent complete, the Olympic stadium seventeen per cent and the rest about ten per cent.

The Olympic village is even nearer completion. Seventy per cent of the women's quarters, which after the Olympics will be a complex of student hostels is already complete.

On 15 April next 400 students could already move in provided the city council connects the hostels to the water, gas and electricity mains in time, which may not be the case but is hardly the Olympic organisers' responsibility.

This year, Herr Mertz added, progress on the Olympic site will be less obvious to the naked eye because most of the work yet to be done will be in the interiors.

Already 3,000 workers are fitting out the stadiums, arenas and so on. As the weather improves they will be joined by more and more with each month that goes by. The largest building site in Europe must be ready on time.

When they pack their tools and leave we will then see what the return on an investment of more than a thousand million marks has been. On no account are the facilities going to cost more than the latest estimate of 1,350 million marks.

Herr Mertz sounds a markedly confident note as he adds that "We double check before spending a single Mark."

Karlheinz Vogel

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 March 1971)

The Olympic stadium under construction (Photo: Olympia Photo)



Pamela Behr and her father Sepp (Photo: AP)

Pamela Behr, 14 year-old slalom wonder

The man who should have been most delighted was the first to put a damper on jubilation. "Don't put ideas into the girl's head," Heinz Krecek of the skiing association commented after Pamela Behr's slalom victory at the skiing championships in Hindelang.

Pamela is a mere fourteen year old and still goes to secondary school. She is the youngest national champion in a skiing discipline ever.

Hindelang has often enough been linked with the name Behr. Nine years ago one Sepp Behr won his seventh and last Federal Republic championship title.

Pamela Behr was born on 21 September 1956, lives in Sonthofen and first donned skis at the age of six. She won her first race in Partenkirchen at the age of nine.

At the end of January she beat forty rivals in Jahorina, Yugoslavia, to win the European junior championships.

She is 1.60 metres (five foot three) tall and weights fifty kilos (110 lbs). She has two immediate ambitions, to take part in the 1972 Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan, and to go into commerce when she leaves school.

What is her attitude towards sport in general and skiing in particular? "Skiing," she says, "is my hobby and I prefer the slalom because it calls for the most in skill."

She owes much of her progress to the courses held by the skiing association. "She must not be allowed to burn up too quickly," Heinz Krecek says. "We must build her up systematically."

She has certainly got off to a flying start, but this is not alway the best way to start a career. The pundits know what it is like to be too good too young. Not every boy or girl wonder can win a gold medal.

Rosi Mittermaier, who is only six years older and won two national titles at the age of sixteen, was also felt to be something of a girl wonder.

(DIE WELT, 9 March 1971)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.65
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	5 p
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d